

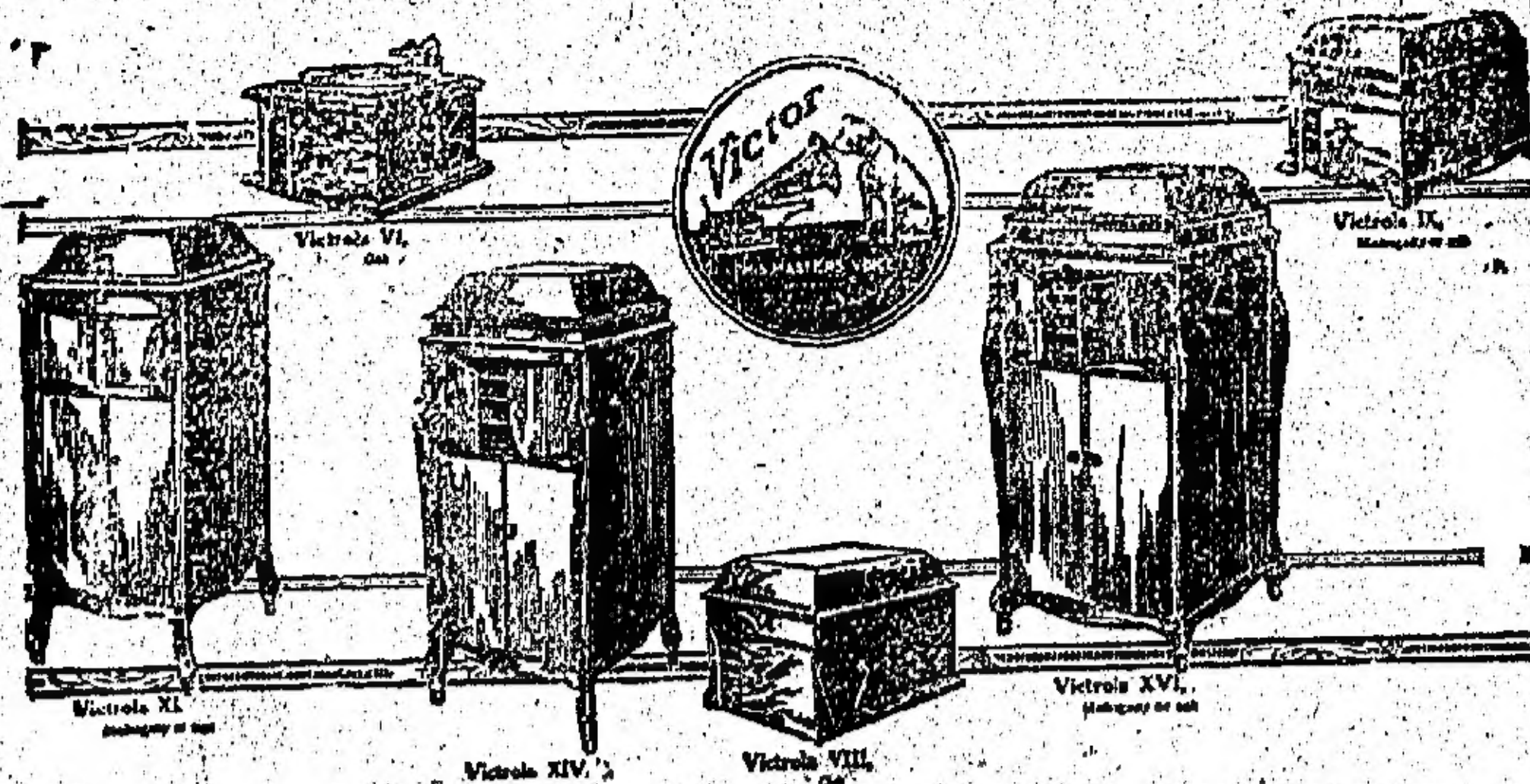




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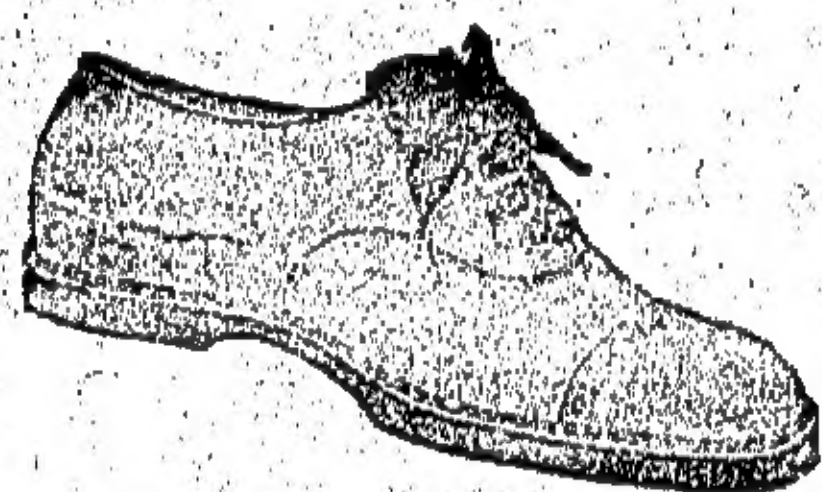
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## PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, January 18th.

## POLITICAL.

Perhaps it may be due to the better feelings engendered by the approach of the "old new year" as it is termed, but, whatever the explanation, it is noteworthy that a spirit of compromise seems to be animating the various political parties. We hear of no impeachments these days, and the numerous factions seem to be anxious to work together as for a common cause. It may be that certain parties have been influenced by the strength of the opposition which they had aroused and the possibilities ensuing upon the exercise of that strength, or it may be that the Chinese capacity for compromise has again risen to the occasion. At any rate, there is no doubt that for the moment the bitter conflict which has raged ever since the inauguration of parliament has ceased. It may be only a truce, but, nevertheless, it is a very happy augury for better things.

Liang Chi-chao has come to Peking and gone. His visit has not been without effect upon the politicians, Sun Hung-yi, the gentleman who gave the Premier such a bad time by refusing to admit his office as Minister of the Interior, and who was supposed to be in the running for the premiership at the head of a certain caucus, has left the capital in circumstances which gave rise to a sensational series of rumours. It was reported that revolutionaries were being harboured in his residence, and it was further stated that he himself had been arrested or was to have been arrested, only he escaped in good time. To make the story still more picturesque he was credited with having misappropriated some \$600,000 during his tenure of office as Minister of the Interior. Of course, all these charges were denied and libel actions, it is stated, have been taken against two Chinese newspapers.

It may be assumed that Tuan Chi-jui will not hold the premiership very much longer. He will vacate the post in time, but whether he does so as the outcome of wire-pulling and political re-arrangement, or simply because he tires of the onerous duties of the position, cannot be prophesied with safety. But undoubtedly there will be another premier before many months have passed. Tang Shao-yi seems to be regarded as the only possible successor, and he is expected to have associated with him the experienced Huang Hsi-ling. Such a combination suggests a Kuomintang victory, a result which seems extremely unlikely at this moment. Still, politics cause strange bed-fellows, and compromise may produce the most unexpected partnerships.

Progress has been made with the framing of the Constitution. The Preliminary Examination of the Draft Constitution is completed, and the Conference is to sit to-morrow to hear the report prior to the second reading. Several important matters remain unsettled, but at a conference of political parties agreement was reached regarding these, and it is thought that the second reading will be completed without violent opposition on the contentious subjects.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Important developments in connection with the Bank of Communications have taken place this week. First of all, it was announced that Tsao Ju-lin, the former Minister of Finance and ally of Liang Shih-yi, was appointed governor of the bank, and then we learn that the bank has concluded a loan with the Bank of Taiwan for \$5,000,000 in order to carry out its re-organisation. Parliament is naturally suspicious of such transactions, especially when the terms provide for the employment of Japanese in the bank, and it had the Minister of Communications on the rostrum to make explanations on the subject. He admitted that the loan had been contracted, but disagreed with the contention that the Government should exercise control over this institution, which was a commercial bank and not a government concern, although it was the agent of the National Treasury. Five millions seems rather a small amount for re-organisation purposes or for the establishment of its note issue, which is very large indeed.

FINANCIAL CONFERENCE.  
"With the object of devising means for the improvement of the country's

financial affairs," the Ministry of Finance has decided to call a financial conference in Peking, opening on March 1st. Elaborate regulations have been drawn up for this palaver of financial representatives from the provinces and the departments interested, but it is doubtful if anything tangible will result. China has had volumes of expert foreign advice on this subject. It pays for it but does not act upon it. And China's finances are still in a chaotic condition.

## MASONIC.

Interesting Masonic services took place during the week-end. On Friday night the charter of the International Lodge was presented, after which the lodge was consecrated and the office-bearers were installed, Bro. C. Thunder having the honour of being the first W.M. Next day a class of ten assembled to have degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite from the 15th to the 32nd communicated by Bro. Dr. Hykes, Deputy for China. In the evening a dinner was held in the Hotel de Pekin under the chairmanship of Bro. Dr. Gatzell.

Two hockey matches were to have been played this week between the International and the Peking Clubs, but the former was unable to raise a team on either occasion. Next Monday a carnival is to be held on the International Rink, and Mrs. Carey, wife of the American railroad contractor, will act as hostess. Skating is very popular these days, and the pleasure of the pastime is much enhanced by the presence of a band twice a week at the Peking Club.

## WEATHER.

Fortunately, the clerk of the weather has been kind to us since I wrote last. Zero temperatures have been replaced by those just ranging in the vicinity of freezing point, and everybody is more comfortable in consequence. Still, there is much distress among the very poorest, and appeals to charity are frequent. Miss Ackermann's lectures in aid of the Aged Women's Home were very successful from every point of view. Her topics were interesting, and her audiences were delighted with all that she had to say.

## HOLIDAYS.

This week we have celebrated the Russian New Year, and next year we are to have a week's holiday on the occasion of China New Year. It is, perhaps, fortunate from the business point of view that this festival has followed so soon after the Western New Year, as it means less delays than usual.

It is interesting to learn that the Government is planning to open Chinwangtao as a treaty port instead of Lichuanwan, one of the seven places which the Chinese Government agreed about two years ago to open to foreign trade. It is practically the only ice-free port in North China. Notwithstanding ice-breakers and lavish promises, Tientsin is ice-bound again this winter. Chinwangtao ought to have a big future.

## COMPENSATION FOR DYING.

Chinese Members of Parliament have been unusually amusing this week. The House of Representatives has decided that absent members should be punished by being prevented from speaking in the House for five days! If such a ruling could be applied throughout the country what blessings would ensue! Married men might be inclined to take a hint also. The House has distinguished itself further by discussing "compensation for death of M.P.s. while in session." The agenda reads as if the deceased were to be compensated for death, as if death were not sufficient compensation. But the idea of suggesting compensation for the relatives of those M.P.s. who die from over-work is too funny for words. Perhaps it is because there is no danger of such an event ever happening that the House voted for it so cheerfully.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The old palace in San Tiao Hutang, known as the Wu Yang Palace, has been purchased by the Rockefeller Foundation for conversion into a hospital. The price paid is said to have been \$240,000.

To-morrow night Mr. Wu Ting-fang entertains the foreign correspondents to a dinner at the new Waichiao. His Excellency is not in the best of health at present.

The Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau dinner comes off on the 29th inst. in the Hotel de Pekin. There is no mention in the invitation of any debate to follow, as on previous occasions.

## CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, January 29th.

## CHANGE OF POLICE UNIFORMS.

Owing to the approach of the Chinese New Year the Chief of Police, specially instructed those in charge of various police stations to obtain new uniforms for the police as the uniforms in use are "absolutely old and rotten."

## ARMS FROM SHANGHAI.

As this province is urgently in need of arms in order to suppress robbers, the local governors have ordered a large number of arms and munitions from the Shanghai Arsenal. A gunboat was instructed to leave here for Shanghai to-day in order to convey them to Canton.

## REVENUE STAMPS.

A great majority of the local business shops have recently discontinued using the revenue stamps issued by the Government. In view of this, the police have recently arrested a number of business men for violating the regulation.

## FINANCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Financial Bureau has received a telegram from the Ministry of Finance requesting it to send a representative to the conference which will be held at Peking for the purpose of discussing matters of finance in different provinces. The chief of the Financial Bureau has therefore sent a representative to Peking with all accounts rendered in this province.

## SELF-GOVERNMENT IN CHINA.

## PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE.

President Li has issued the following Mandate on the subject of self-government:—"In olden days the district and prefect system formed the beginning of an excellent system of government, and the services of the village elders and district councilors were regarded as valuable aids to good administration. The spirit of self-government had, therefore, already been developed in ancient times. A study of conditions in Eastern and Western countries shows that the prosperity of local districts is always the result of the excellence of the system of self-government. As a system of administration, self-government is ideal, as it helps the officials, develops public welfare, and, by proceeding step by step, society is healthily made to grow and progress."

In the Tang Dynasty a beginning was made in self-government, and a system far from complete and satisfactory was set up. When the Republic was formed the work was continued. The political changes which then took place interrupted its progress. Ever since my assumption of office as President I have been of the view that the means to attain perfect administration is to develop self-government. It is not due to the defects of the system that the full benefit is not reaped, but rather to the misunderstandings resulting from the imperfections of the law. It is much to be regretted that so far this excellent system has been abandoned. At this time of general reform, when it is necessary to build up a strong foundation of democratic administration, we should draw up a suitable system and enforce the same within a definite time-limit.

The Ministry of Interior is hereby ordered to make at once a careful study of the local self-government system and other affairs connected with the enforcement of the same, and to draw up a system which will suit the prevailing conditions in the country and the wishes of the people in order that a solid foundation may be erected and obstacles to future development may be avoided. By such a system we may reach the stage of universal peace. This is my ambitious hope.

## DRAFT PRESS LAW FOR CHINA.

The draft of the new Press Law, which will be known as Pao Chih Fa, or the law governing the newspapers, has been sent to the different Ministries for their endorsement and is expected to be promulgated next month. The contents of the draft law do not differ materially from those of the one enforced under the Yuan regime. The only difference is that in the present law imprisonment is replaced by fines ranging from thirty dollars to three hundred dollars. The draft law consists of thirty-four articles and the following are the most important points:

(1) Newspapers guilty of publishing baseless and unfounded reports shall be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty dollars.  
(2) Newspapers which publish reports of judicial cases which are either *sub judice* or the publication of which has been prohibited by order of the judicial courts, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.  
(3) Newspapers guilty of publishing military or diplomatic secrets or affairs which have been declared by the authorities as important and publication of which has been forbidden by order of the authorities shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.  
(4) A fine not exceeding two hundred dollars shall be imposed upon any newspaper which publishes Presidential Mandates not yet published in the *Government Gazette*.  
(5) Newspapers are forbidden to publish news or statements which tend to disturb the peace and order of the country or those of immoral character. A paper failing to observe the prohibition shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.  
(6) Any newspaper which divulges the proceedings of meetings or conferences held in camera either by the Government or in Parliament or the affairs relating to diplomatic questions shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.

M.P. OVERLOOKED BY  
PIRATES.CAPTAIN AMERY ON THE VALUE  
OF BEING SMALL.

Captain L. S. Amery, M.P. for South Birmingham, who enjoys the reputation of being, as regards inches, the smallest member of Parliament, owes his escape from the Hun to the fact that he was recently able to walk himself in a very small space.

"If I were as big as Mr. Ronald McNeill, M.P., I should have been seen and captured," said Captain Amery to a *Daily Express* representative. "It shows the advantage," he added, with a smile, "of not being too big."

Captain Amery was on board the Anchor liner *Caledonia* when she was torpedoed by one of the U boats in the Mediterranean.

## SUBMARINE SIGHTED.

"I was coming home in the *Caledonia*," said Captain Amery. "We took to the boats after the liner had gone down, and as we were rowing along in company we saw on the horizon what we at first took to be a steamer coming towards us. As it came nearer we saw that it was a German submarine on the surface."

"I managed to stow myself away in the stern sheets of the boat in which I was, so that the Germans could not see me. I was consequently unable to see what happened, but the U boat came up and threatened to fire on us if we did not stop."

"We accordingly stopped the boats close to the submarine, and the captain of the U boat, in perfect English, hailed Captain Blaikie."

"He then ordered Captain Blaikie on board the submarine. Captain Blaikie went aboard the submarine, and the German captain then told us that if we kept on the course we were making when he came up we should fall in with a hospital ship."

"The submarine then cleared off, and soon after dark we fell in, as the captain had said, with a hospital ship. Why the U boat did not sink the hospital ship I do not know, but, at any rate, she did not, and the hospital ship took the crew of the *Caledonia* aboard."

"She was a French hospital ship, and I am anxious to acknowledge the kindness of her captain and crew. Nothing could have been more hospitable than the way they took care of us all."

"Now I am back in England—thanks to my good fortune in not being a man of large stature."

## HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., R.K.V.R.

The following members of "A" and "B" Cos. who were absent from parade without leave either on Friday, 26th inst., or Sunday, 28th inst., will attend "B" parade on the Cricket Ground on Wednesday, 31st Jan., and Thursday, 1st Feb., at 5 p.m. Dress: Drill order—  
Ptes. R. E. Bellis, N. E. Kent, T. F. Claxton, J. Luce, and A. Ritchie.

C. K. H. BRUTON, Capt.,  
Adjutant, R.K.V.R.  
Hongkong, 30th January, 1917.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

NO. 1 COMPANY.

Parade at Central at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, Feb. 2nd. Those without Service Rifles will draw same from the Armoury between 5 and 5.30 p.m. on that date.

## MUSKETRY, 1917, PART I.

All ranks who should have attended, but failed to attend, to fire Part I of this year's course on either Sunday, Jan. 14th, 21st or 28th, are warned to attend the Range on Sunday next, Feb. 4th, leaving Blake Pier at 9 a.m. Return about 12 noon.

Men armed with (1) Service Rifles, or (2) New Winchester Carbines will take same to the Range. All others will have Rifles issued to them on the Range.

Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan, Inspectors Laumert, Alves and Wei will attend as instructors.  
Crown Sergeants Hasham Khan, F. A. Ribeiro, Silva, C. A. Rosa, J. Wong, and Sergeant Butterfield will attend as Register-keepers.

## JOINED.

No. 2 Company, Section 8—P.O. 849 L. Rodrigues, and P.O. 850 H. H. Remedios.

## RESIGNED.

P.O. 100 Kwok Wing Kai is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

## ANNIVERSARY.

All Superintendents and Inspectors are asked to make it convenient to attend a Meeting at Headquarters Club at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, Feb. 1st.

(Ed.) F. C. JENKIN,

D.S.P. (R.),

Hongkong, 30th January, 1917.

## THE EXPLOSION AT THE FUSHUN COAL MINE.

As the result of careful investigations it has been ascertained that the cause of the fire in the Oyma pit of the Fushun coal mine in Manchuria, by which nearly 1,000 men lost their lives, was due to an explosion of coal dust, which was ignited by an open safety-lamp or matches (says the *Japan Chronicle*). The direct loss occasioned by the destruction of coal and machinery is put at Y.350,000. It is expected that the pit will be opened again in two months, and in six months half the amount of the usual output—that is, 20,000 tons a month—will become available. The usual amount of production will be restored after the lapse of one year.



CHINESE WIDOW AND THE  
BANK OF CANTON.JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF  
APPEAL.

## VERDICT FOR THE WIDOW.

Yesterday the judgments of the three judges, sitting in Appellate Jurisdiction, were delivered in the appeal case of the poor Chinese widow who claimed the return of \$10,000 by the Bank of Canton, paid out by the Bank on a garnishee order of the Court, as the result, the widow alleged, of a bogus claim which proved successful. The widow's late husband, Lau Chuk Ting, deposited \$10,000 in the Bank, and, upon his death, so the plaintiff appellant alleged, some friends who knew of the existence of the substantial deposit conspired to obtain the money, which they did by drawing up a promissory note for the amount, to the credit of one Chin Kee, alleged to have been signed by the widow's husband; and the whole transaction, and subsequent action, so it was alleged by plaintiff appellant—was allowed to appeal in *forma pauperis*—were bogus. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Mr. R. C. Faithfull) was for plaintiff appellant, and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Preston) represented the Bank of Canton.

## THE PRESIDENT'S JUDGMENT.

The President, (Sir Haviland de Saumarez) in his judgment said, *inter alia*, after outlining the facts—"The respondents rely on the protection given to a garnishee by section 18 of the Civil Code of Procedure, but I apprehend that in order to do so successfully they must show that the debt they paid to Chin Kee was a debt due to the judgment debtor in the action in which he got his judgment, and that they obviously cannot do. But it was ingeniously argued on their behalf that the Court, having been satisfied by the affidavit of Chin Kee that the money deposited was the property of the judgment debtor, in fact held that the bogus Lau was the same person as the depositor, and that, for the purposes of the garnishee sections of the code, he must therefore be taken to be the judgment debtor. . . . I cannot see how, on such an affidavit, it can be said that the Court held the identity of the two persons was established: what the Court in fact said was—"It has been shown that you apparently owe money to the judgment debtor; you can show whether this is so or not before we order you to pay it to his creditor." On their failure to show cause—for they took no steps in the matter—an order was made that they should pay the debt due from them to the judgment debtor, and they then paid a debt owing to someone else. I cannot see how they can plead that the order to pay one debt can protect them in this payment of another.

"But it is further said that they were ordered to pay the particular debt. I think that the answer is that they were to pay this particular debt as they admitted it to be due to the judgment debtor. It was clearly for the respondents to put the Court right if no such debt was due, and this, either on account of the cleverness of Chin Kee's fraud, or their own supineness, they failed to do. They were in fact, frauded by Chin Kee, and they cannot, in my opinion, release themselves from the obligation to the appellant, an innocent third party, by pleading the fraud of the plaintiff in an action of which that third party had no notice. And it may further be said that their conduct contributed to the success of the fraud, for it seems to me, if they so conducted their business as to be unable to communicate with a client who has left a large sum of money in their hands, they are at least bound to warn the Court of the danger of making such an order as the garnishee order under discussion. Had they done so, I have little doubt that a Court, with the knowledge which this Court has of the conduct of litigants of this class, would have moved very warily. They, however, preferred to let the order go practically by consent, and I cannot see how they can say that they paid under compulsion.

"I think that this application should be allowed, and judgment entered for the appellant for principal and interest with costs here and below."

## THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Chief Justice, in the course of his judgment, said that the conclusion at which he arrived in the Court below was that, inasmuch as the orders in the garnishee proceedings specifically attached the deposits in the respondent bank in the name of their customer, Lau Chuk Ting, and as there was no suggestion that the bank had any knowledge whatever of the fraud perpetrated on the Court, the money must be held to have been paid under compulsion of law, and the Bank thus relieved of liability. He also said in the judgment below—"I am not called upon to consider the liability of a banker to his customer. The position of debtor and creditor does not arise here. I desire to base my judgment purely upon the one point, i.e., payment by compulsion of law."

The argument on appeal had convinced him that that view was an erroneous one, and "the question on the facts of the Bank's liability to its customer, which I did not consider in the Court below, is a most important question in the case."

"Now, a garnishee order attached debts due to the judgment debtor, and it was beyond doubt:

(a) that the discharge given to the garnishee order under section 418 of the C.C.P. for the amount paid is as against the judgment debtor, and

(b) that the judgment debtor in this case is the defendant in the fictitious action, and not the Bank's customer.

"This being the case, there was clearly no jurisdiction in the Court to attach monies other than those of the judgment debtor, and the garnishee order was in fact bad.

"But what was the duty of the Bank upon being served with the garnishee order? It should, I think, have taken steps forthwith to communicate with its customer so as to apprise him of the order which had been served upon it, and which purported to attach monies. If such an attempt had been made the Bank may, and should, have ascertained that he was dead. Clearly it should, before parting with the monies, have obtained the production of the deposit receipts, which, of course, would not have been forthcoming. This was a matter of ordinary precaution. It was contended on behalf of the Bank that there was no evidence to show that it did not take some measures of precaution, but I think the answer is that there was an obligation on the Bank to show the Court that it had done so, and to have appeared in its own protection in the garnishee proceedings.

"The duties of a garnishee were referred to in some detail in the judgments in the House of Lords in *Vinall v. De Pass*, 1892, A.C. 90. From these it was clear that his position was not merely ministerial: that he is summoned before the judge to be present on application, and when he is before the judge he is not merely to be there and hear what is said, but is to take part in 'for his own protection' (Judgment of Lord Hatten, p. 99.)

"Now that was exactly what the Bank did not do in the present case. It allowed the Court to act upon the representations made in the affidavit in the fraudulent action without appearing on the order nisi, or rendering it any assistance, or communicating any caution whatever in dealing with the monies of its customer. If the Court had received the slightest intimation calling in question the *bona fides* of the transaction it would doubtless have taken steps to investigate the position before making the order absolute.

"The Bank's apathy amounted to negligence, and renders it liable to refund to its customer's representative the monies which due negligence on its part would have averted the wrongful conversion of. I agree as to costs.

## PUISNE JUDGE'S OPINION.

The judgment of the Puisne Judge also agreed that the appeal should be allowed with costs, and expressed the opinion that the Bank had been the victims of an ingenious fraud, but it had no defence to the action, and the appeal must succeed. Undoubtedly the Bank's action, in having nothing to say against the money being paid out, was ill-advised. The proper course would have been to explain to the Court that it had no knowledge of the judgment-debtor. The Court made the limited order which lay within its jurisdiction. The present plaintiff was not within the scope of those proceedings. If the order had purported to affect her interest, which it did not, it would have been without jurisdiction, and void."

On the question of costs, Mr. Potter mentioned that the plaintiff appellant was appealing in *forma pauperis*, and was she entitled to any costs?

The Chief Justice remarked that the Code held that a successful pauper was entitled to costs.

Mr. Potter then applied for liberty to apply on this question, and this was granted, the period allowed being one week.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## A COOL THEFT.

A Chinese coolie was charged before Mr. Wood with a theft of a cool and daring nature. Mrs. Collins, of the Military Quarters in Kennedy Road, was walking along the street near the Dockyard gates, a little ahead of her little girl, who had stopped to play, and had laid down her coat, a handbag, and a doll, which she was carrying, when the defendant came forward, picked up the articles, and walked off. The theft was witnessed by an employed in a naval store, from a window. The latter ran downstairs, but by that time the thief had disappeared. He was afterwards found in another store and arrested. A fine of \$25 was imposed, in default, six weeks' imprisonment.

POSSESSION OF DANGEROUS  
GOODS.

Before Mr. Melbourne, Mr. C. Lauritsen, manager of the Dragon Motor Garage, 25, Des Voeux Road, Central, was charged with having in his possession dangerous goods, namely, 102 gallons of naphtha, without authority from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, solicitor, appeared for the defence.

Evidence was given by Inspector Terrett as to the seizure of the naphtha. Witness said that defendant had a licence to store a quantity not exceeding 30 gallons at one time.

Mr. Bowley pleaded that only a technical breach of the licence had been committed, and any penalty imposed should be merely nominal. On account of the Chinese New Year holidays, defendant had to take in a stock of naphtha sufficient to meet the requirements of three days, as the naphtha godowns of the Standard Oil Company were to be closed for two days. That was why he had such a large quantity on hand at the time of the Inspector's visit. There were 20 cars in the garage at the time, and the tank of each had a holding capacity of from 15 to 20 gallons. The average consumption of naphtha per day was five cases, but on Bank holidays it was double that quantity. After these 24 cases had been removed the defendant, as the result of an interview with the Captain Superintendent of Police, succeeded in getting the Standard Oil Company to open their godowns and issue to him 10 cases a day for the use of his cars.

A fine of \$50 was imposed, but Mr. Melbourne declined to order the confiscation of the naphtha.

A penalty of \$100 was imposed in a case in which the Exile Motor Garage Company were charged with having 18 cases of naphtha on their premises without permission.

Mr. Gardiner, solicitor, who appeared for defendants, stated that the naphtha had just been delivered, and part of it was to be removed shortly to Manila and Kowloon for business and private purposes.

Inspector Terrett said this firm had been previously warned in April last. In this instance the naphtha was standing in the middle of the garage, where men were going about smoking. There was a store, but it would not have held half the quantity of naphtha that was in stock. The garage was not fitted to store naphtha, having only a wooden roof, and had the spirit been ignited the consequences would have been most serious.

As in the other case, the naphtha was not confiscated.

## "WHO'S WHO IN CHINA."

Mr. T. D. Brotherton, of the Far Eastern Geographical Establishment, is now in Hongkong collecting data for a "Who's Who in China." A modest publication of this character was issued locally some years ago, but it has not since been revised, though for reference purposes such a work, if properly compiled, could be of considerable use and interest, especially in newspaper offices.

The compilation in this case is in the hands of a capable editorial committee, of which Mr. E. J. Dingle is the secretary. Already the projected volume, which it is hoped to issue this year, has received a gratifying amount of support in Shanghai.

## SPORT.

## YACHTING.

## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The results of the regatta of the fourth of the series of Club Championship Races for the Handicap, One Design, and Heyward Hays and Gael Classes are as follows—

## HANDICAP CLASS.

Course:—No. 25, North Fairway Buoy (S), Trocas Rock Buoy (S), and Channel Rocks (S). Distance, 11½ miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
Dione	Scratch	4 35 28	4 35 28
Rolla	68	4 35 06	4 35 00
Jessica	58	4 41 41	4 40 43
Kathleen	7 40	4 45 54	4 36 14
Colleen	6 42	4 46 18	4 39 35
Musetta	57 30	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Aileen	3 50	D.N.S.	D.N.S.

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Rolla	8	41
(2) Dione	6	27
(3) Kathleen	5	26
(4) Colleen	4	31
(5) Jessica	3	22
— Musetta	—	3
— Aileen	—	8

## ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Course:—North Fairway Buoy (S), and Trocas Rock Buoy (S). Distance 8½ miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
Aila	Scratch	4 32 52	4 32 52
Bonita	"	4 38 41	4 38 41
Daphne	"	4 29 05	4 29 05
Haleyon	"	4 31 58	4 31 58

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Daphne	8	28
(2) Haleyon	3	19
(3) Aila	2	11
(4) Bonita	1	8

## HEYWARD HAYS AND GAEL CLASS.

Course:—North Fairway Buoy (S) and Trocas Rock Buoy (S). Distance, 8½ miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time
Lysbeth	Scratch	4 45 35	4 45 35
Tubantia	43	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Owl	Scratch	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Thecla	"	4 48 55	4 48 55
Tourette	43	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Dawn	"	4 46 35	4 46 35
Lady Ursula	"	D.N.S.	D.N.S.

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Lysbeth	8	35
(2) Dawn	6	30
(3) Thecla	5	30
(4) Tubantia	—	18
(5) Owl	—	—
(6) Tourette	—	6
(7) Lady Ursula	—	—

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

## TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

## UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

R.E. v. H.K. Volunteers—Club Ground. Kick-off, 5 p.m. Referee, Mr. Bowles.

Navy v. K.S.L.L.—Navy Ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wright.

## 2ND DIVISION.

88th Company, R.G.A. v. "D" Company, K.S.L.L.—Military Ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Banks.

Navy (Res.) v. R.E. (Res.)—Navy Ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Ball.

## BOXING CHALLENGE.

We have been asked to state that Gunner Windsor, 88th Co. R.G.A., challenges Pte. Thomas, K.S.L.L., to a six round contest at the forthcoming tournament under the auspices of the Hongkong Police Reserve, in aid of the Sportsmen's Ambulance Fund. An early answer to the challenge will oblige.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 27th January is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 4 weeks.
This Year	\$18,861	\$55,670
Last Year	11,393	44,229
Increase	7,468	11,441

WEATHER WORSE THAN  
GERMANS.

Mr. Philip Gibbs telegraphed from the British Headquarters on December 26th:—"A white mist and fog hang over the West front. The men look like ghosts, and they are having a hard time, without comfort, shelter, or rest, while enduring the cold and foul conditions following the November rains. The sheer fight for life against natural hardships and the inhumanity of the weather has seemed more important to them than the fight with the enemy. The Canadians had hideous adventures at Courcellette, the men bringing up supplies falling into ice-cold water. They obtained much relief when they adopted the Red Indian method of supporting a burden upon their backs by a leather band round the forehead. The Canadians in the recent fighting carried on unheated, despite the surrounding morass of misery."

The Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd., of London, are placing their well-known Westminster "Specials" on the local market very daintily packed in sage-green cardboard boxes each containing ten cork-tipped cigarettes. This brand may be safely commended to those who appreciate an Egyptian cigarette of soft and delicate flavour, at a reasonable price.

## INTIMATIONS.

LANE,  
CRAWFORD & Co.

## TENNIS RACKETS

## INCLUDING

"GOLD-MEDAL," "STADIUM," THE "IZ,"

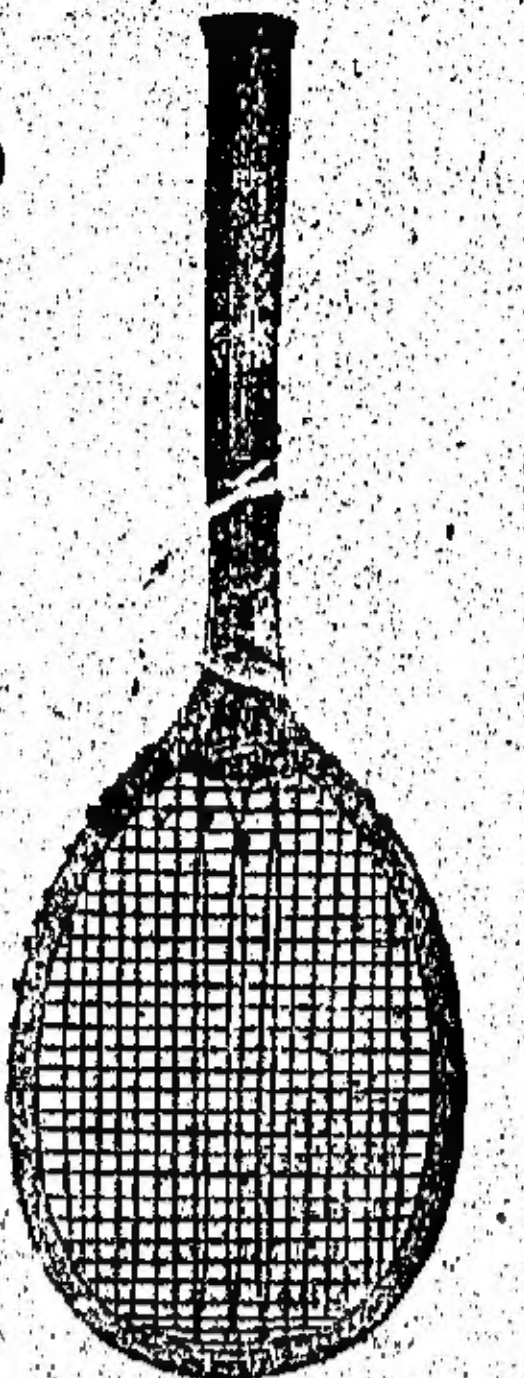
"LAMBERT-CHAMBERS," THE "DOHERTY,"

## ETC.

TENNIS POSTS AND NETS.

TENNIS BALLS

FOR HARD AND GRASS COURTS.

COURT  
MARKERS.

THE OLYMPIC MARKER OUR COURT MARKERS

HAVE NO

RUBBER BANDS

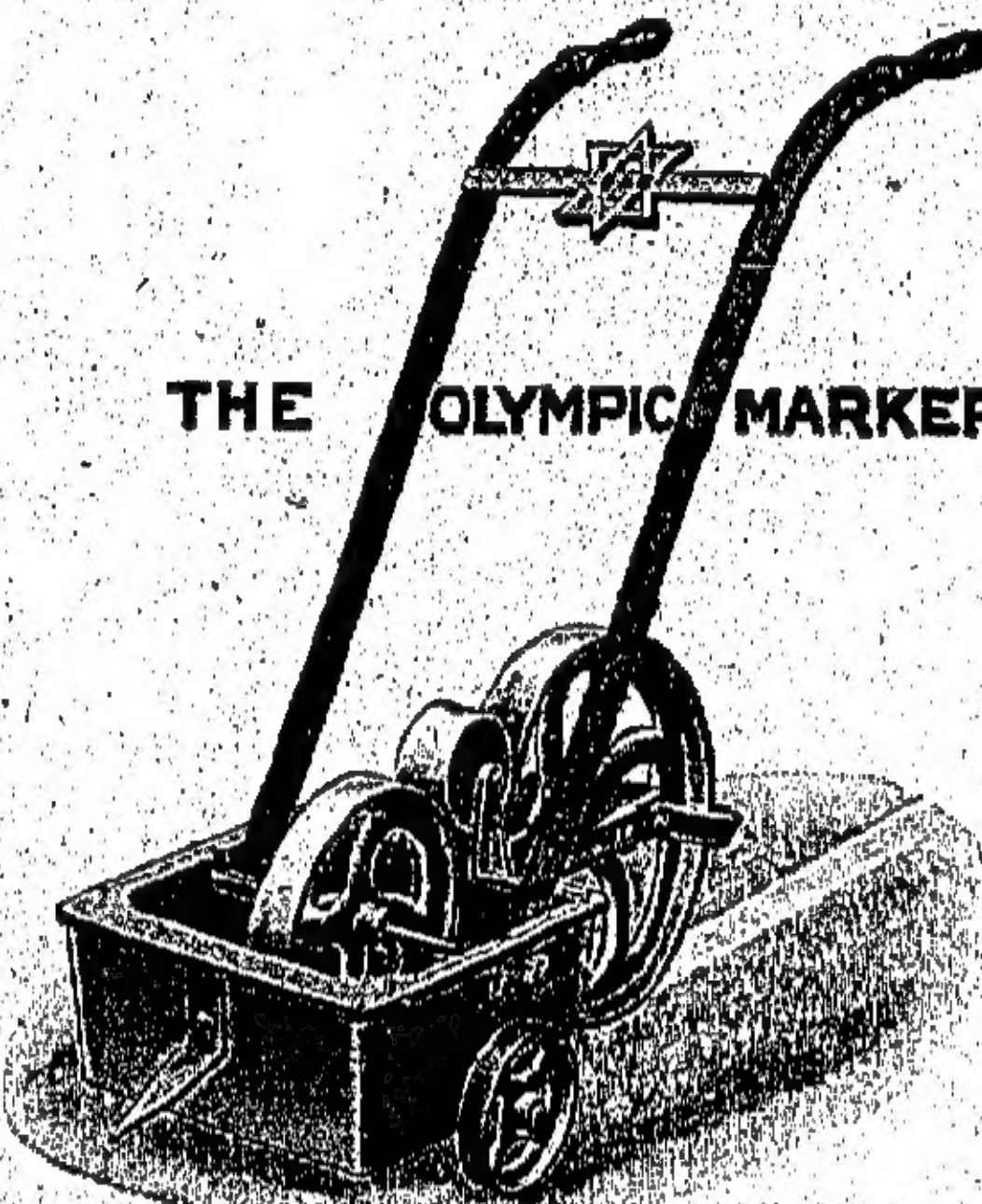
TO PERISH.

THEY PRODUCE

WELL DEFINED LINES.

EASILY MANIPULATED.

PRICES FROM \$13.50 EACH.

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR  
BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.  
V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR  
WHISKY.  
THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR  
WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavor and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

1943

## Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

LADIES'  
SMART SHOES

AND

EVERYDAY FOOTWEAR

AT

POPULAR PRICES.

FROM \$12.50 PER PAIR.

NOW ON SHOW.

53



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE.**  
**"HARTING,"** Austin Road, Kowloon.  
 [238]

**WANTED**—the End of February.  
**AN EUROPEAN NURSE or GOVERNESS** for two children, six and five years. Good salary offered.  
 Apply—**"A.B."** Office.  
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
 [239]

**WANTED.**  
**ENGINEER**, Br., abtainer, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy res., stating age and salary required to  
**W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.**  
 Kowloon.  
 [105]

**HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**  
**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of the HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will be held to-day (WEDNESDAY), the 31st of January, at 12.30 p.m., in the CITY HALL.  
 All Subscribers are invited.  
 The Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK has kindly consented to take the Chair.  
 [221]

**ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.**  
**RAILWAY CUP.**  
**LADIES HANDICAP SINGLES.** To be played at Fanling. Entries close on February 10th.  
 [230]

**NOTICE.**  
**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** by the UNION TRADING COMPANY of No. 3, Queen's Building, Hongkong, that on and after this date and until further notice Mr. E. M. CHURN and Mr. C. HONKEY are the only Managers of the Firm and no person except them has any authority to sign any instrument or document on behalf of the Firm. The Public is requested to bring to the Firm notice any instrument or document purporting to be made by the Firm whether before or after this date which is not signed by either the said E. M. CHURN or the said C. HONKEY.  
**THE UNION TRADING Co.**  
 Hongkong, 18th January, 1917. [193]

**NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.**  
**ULDERUP & SCHLUTER IN LIQUIDATION.**  
**FIRST DIVIDEND OF 20%.**  
**CREDITORS** of the above Firm are hereby notified that a First Dividend of 20 per cent. on the amount of their Claims will be paid on application to the Undersigned on and after THURSDAY, the 1st of February, 1917.  
**W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,**  
 No. 16, Queen's Road Central, Liquidators.  
 [170]

**SECOND 54 PER CENT. RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.**  
**ALTHOUGH THE SUBSCRIPTION** of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Hongkong, is prepared to accept orders for the above Loan up to the 13th February, on the Subscription Terms, &c., as previously advertised.  
 Hongkong, 18th January, 1917. [201]

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.**  
**NOTICE.**  
**FROM 1st February till further notice** the following changes will be made in the Company's Time Table:  
**SUNDAYS.**  
 From 5 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.  
 From 5.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. every ten minutes instead of every quarter of an hour.  
**SUNDAYS AND WEEK-DAYS.**  
 The 8.10 p.m. Car will be discontinued.  
 [186]

**GEO. P. LAMBERT,**  
**AUCTIONEER.**  
**BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.**  
**PUBLIC AUCTION**  
 of  
**VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,**  
 situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong to be sold by Order of the Mortgagee by Public Auction on **TUESDAY**  
 the 6th day of February, 1917, at 3 o'clock p.m.  
 Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer,  
 at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.  
 The Property consists of—  
**ALL** that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as **MARINE LOT No. 25** Together with the messuages and premises thereon known as Nos. 6 and 7, Prince East and Nos. 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 and 57, Queen's Road East, Victoria, aforesaid.  
 The said premises are held for the term of 99 years from the 9th day of July, 1844, created therein by a Crown Lease of the said Lot dated the 14th day of July, 1883, and made between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part and **LEE YUNG WA** of the other part subject to the payment of the Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants and conditions therein reserved and contained.  
 Area 27,500 square feet or thereabouts.  
 Annual Crown Rent \$41.84.  
 For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to  
**DENNIS & BOWLEY,**  
 6, Des Voeux Road Central,  
 Solicitors for the Vendor.  
**MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,**  
 Auctioneer, Duddell Street.  
 [194]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

**UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**  
**THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED, on SATURDAY, the 3rd February, 1917, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1916.  
 The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd January to 3rd February, both dates inclusive.  
**DODWELL & CO., LTD.,**  
 General Managers.  
 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1917. [213]

**THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.  
 The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st, to SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.  
 By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**A. SHELTON HOOPER,**  
 Secretary to the  
**HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.,**  
 General Agents for the  
**KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.**  
 Hongkong, 26th January, 1917. [223]

**HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.  
 The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
 General Managers.  
 Hongkong, 26th January, 1917. [227]

**HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**  
**THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel, Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 13th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.  
 The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st January to the 13th February, 1917, both days inclusive.  
 By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**W. E. CLARKE,**  
 Secretary.  
 Hongkong, 20th January, 1917. [202]

**UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE.**  
**THE CERTIFICATES**, Nos. 243, 244, 245 and 246, for Five Shares each, \$25 paid up, Nos. 2801/2820, standing in the Register in the name of **ABRAHAM HANDBURY**, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates are produced to the Society on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, new Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.  
 By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**C. MONTAGUE EDE,**  
 General Manager.  
 Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [176]

**NOTICE.**  
**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**THE CERTIFICATE**, No. 858, for Five Shares, Nos. 15576/15580, standing in the Register in the name of **ABRAHAM HANDBURY**, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Company on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.  
 By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**C. MONTAGUE EDE,**  
 General Manager.  
 Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [177]

**NOTICE.**  
**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**  
**ONE CERTIFICATE** for 25 Shares Nos. 7400/7424 and ONE CERTIFICATE for 5 Shares Nos. 51403/51407 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. TANG LAM KOOK, late of 15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, other Certificates for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.**  
 Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [175]

## HOUSES TO LET

**TO LET—FURNISHED.**  
 From May to end of October.  
**STRAWBERRY HILL, THE PEAK.** Six Rooms, Garden and Tennis Court.  
 Apply to—**"H. W. L."**  
 1, Des Voeux Road Central.  
 [183]

**TO LET.**  
**"HOLYWOOD,"** Semi-detached, Six Rooms, Chatham Road, Kowloon; Closed Verandah facing Lyman Road.  
 Apply—**BITCHIE,**  
**DODWELL & Co., Ltd.**  
 [213]

**TO LET.**  
**NO. 10, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK.** Newly Furnished. Tennis Courts and Vegetable Garden.  
 Apply—**E. A. M. WILLIAMS,**  
 Care of LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, New Government Buildings.  
 [195]

**TO LET.**  
**2 NEW HOUSES** now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—  
**H. M. H. NEMAZEE,**  
 1 Des Voeux Road.  
 [106]

**TO LET.**  
**SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, "FAIRVIEW,"** 3, Robinson Road. Immediate possession.  
 Apply—**"X. Y. Z."**  
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
 [214]

**TO LET.**  
**FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED** (or for Sale) No. 5, Broadwood Road (Pow-Ma-Ti Bungalow), containing 7 Rooms with Tennis Court and Lawn and Kitchen Garden behind.  
 Apply to—**G. K. H. BRUTTON,**  
 York Building.  
 [215]

**TO LET.**  
**NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.**  
 Apply to—**PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.**  
 [103]

**TO LET—AT THE PEAK.**  
**FURNISHED, 2, Stewart Terrace.**  
 Apply—**H. E. POLLOCK,**  
 Prince's Buildings.  
 [97]

**TO LET.**  
**FILATS in "EWO MESS" No. 8, THE PEAK.**  
 Apply, Property Office.  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**  
 [99]

**TO LET.**  
**OFFICES** on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
 Apply to—**CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
 [172]

**TO LET.**  
**GODOWN** in Duddell Street. Light and Airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.  
 For rent and other particulars apply to—**"H."**  
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
 [186]

**TO LET.**  
**From 1st May.**  
**OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.**  
 Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**  
 [169]

**TO LET.**  
**FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES** in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
**TO LET OR FOR SALE.**  
**KOWLOON MARINE LOT 18** with wharf area 38,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.  
 Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,**  
 Alexandra Buildings.  
 [106]

**TO LET.**  
**OFFICES** at 2, Connaught Road Central.  
**OFFICES** in King's and York Buildings.  
**HOUSES** in Chilton Gardens, Conduit Road.  
**HOUSES** in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.  
**HOUSES** on Shumshen Canton.  
 Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.**  
 [28]

**TO LET.**  
**NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE PEAK, Kowloon.**  
**"WOODLANDS VILLA," No. 25, Seymour Road.**  
**NO. 25, SHELLEY STREET.**  
**8-ROOMED HOUSE** at Mount Kellett, furnished for 5 or 6 months.  
**NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.**  
**NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK, KELLETTS, CREST, 66, PEAK.**  
**NO. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE** with entrance on Conduit Road.  
**TWO GODOWNS** in Duddell Street.  
**NO. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (unfurnished).**  
**NO. 56, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).**  
 Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**  
 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
 [30]

## INTIMATION

**WATSON'S**  
**OLD BROWN**  
**BRANDY**

**E**  
**QUALITY.**



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone 2018.

**DEATH.**  
**DRAPER.**—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on January 25th, GEORGE WILLIAM DRAPER, aged 52 years.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road, C.  
 London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG 31st JANUARY, 1917.

**"THE MAKER OF MODERN EGYPT."**

By the death of the Earl of CROMER, O.M., the British nation loses one of its most distinguished and devoted public servants, who justly won for himself the proud title of "Maker of Modern Egypt." Though he first embraced a military career, attaining the rank of Major in the Royal Artillery, the late peer's claim to a niche in the Temple of Fame rests upon his brilliant work as a civil administrator and diplomat. After serving from 1872 to 1876 as private secretary to his cousin, the Earl of Northbrook, who was then Viceroy of India, he went to Egypt as a member of the International Commission appointed on behalf of the foreign creditors, when the European Powers found it necessary to intervene in the affairs of that country owing to the state of insolvency to which the reckless extravagance of its rulers had reduced it. When the spendthrift KHEDIVÉ ISMAIL showed that he had no intention of following the path of reform mapped out for him, and was, therefore, prevailed upon to abdicate in favour of his son, Prince TEWFIK, Major EVELYN BARING (as the late Lord CROMER was at that time) became one of the two Controllers-General representing England and France. In co-operation with his French colleague he ably carried on the Control until he accepted, towards the close of 1890, the office of Finance Minister of India under Lord RIRON. In this capacity he framed and carried through several successful Budgets. He returned to Egypt as Agent-General in 1893, after the suppression of the Arabi revolt by the British, and found the country again in an almost hopeless state of disorder.

socially and financially. The idea of the British at that time was merely to restore order, and, after introducing some elementary reforms, to withdraw. The rising in the Sudan, however, made it impossible either to remove or reduce the Army of Occupation, and when, two years later, this trouble had been disposed of the work of reform had proceeded too far for it to be abandoned. For some years after the occupation the British were engaged in a desperate struggle to stave off bankruptcy. In the end they succeeded, and it became possible to turn their attention to administrative improvements. Priority of claim was very properly given to fiscal relief. It is eloquent proof of the material progress of the country under Lord CROMER's guidance that, in the quarter of a century during which he acted as chief adviser to the government, although taxation was considerably lightened, the revenue and expenditure doubled, and, despite the fact that £18,000,000 were borrowed for the execution of various reproductive works, the national debt was reduced from 901 millions to 87 millions sterling. This gratifying expansion of the resources of the country was mainly due to the development of the system of irrigation and the means of transport. While, however, the Public Works Department was able to pursue the even tenour of its way unhampered by anything save a lack of funds, other branches of the Administration were less fortunate. The abolition of the use of the court-bash, discontinuance of forced labour, introduction of judicial reform, improvement of the prisons, adoption of a just system of recruitment for the Army, removal of the glaring inequalities of the incidence of taxation, and many other measures designed to promote the welfare of those least able to help themselves encountered powerful opposition. Strong local prejudices and international jealousies were formidable obstacles in the path of the British reformer. On the one hand, it was necessary to enlist the co-operation of the ruling classes in the curtailment of their privileges if the whole fabric of society was not to be destroyed, and, on the other, to consult sixteen different Powers who were invested by the Capitulations with the right to intervene in any matter involving the treatment or taxation of foreigners. Legislation, therefore, had to be conducted by diplomacy, with all its attendant difficulties and delays. Moreover, the foreign creditors continued to exercise a very rigid control over the finances until 1904. By the exercise of a remarkable combination of determination, patience and tact, however, Lord CROMER succeeded in triumphing over all these hindrances to progress, and when he relinquished his responsibilities in 1907 he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had been the chief instrument in lifting Egypt out of the slough of insolvency in which he found her on to a high plane of prosperity, and in conferring upon her down-trodden fellow-creatures the blessings of a just and enlightened government. In his well-earned leisure he continued, as a member of the House of Lords, to take an active part in public affairs, and only a few months ago, though in his seventy-sixth year, he was chosen to preside over the Commission inquiring into the Dardanelles campaign. He will long be remembered as one of the Master Builders of the Empire.

The Raw Silk shipped per s.s. *Venezuela* arrived at New York on January 16th, taking 25½ days in transit from Yokohama.  
 The R.G.A. Sergeants are holding their fortnightly dance in the Royal Artillery Theatre, Victoria Barracks, on Friday next, at 8 p.m.  
 We understand that the delay in starting up the Electric Station on Sunday morning was due to the fact that certain necessary repairs to the switchboard took very much longer to effect than could have been anticipated.  
 A Chinese shopkeeper of Yaumatei appeared at the Magistracy yesterday charged with attempting suicide by swallowing a large quantity of opium. Defendant, who had been attended by Dr. Smalley and removed to hospital, said he had had a spell of very bad business during the past two years. Mr. Wood discharged him with a caution.

The Union Church Ladies' Working Party have this month sent 118 pairs of socks and 118 shirts to the men of R.G.A. who recently left Hongkong, making in all 913 pairs of socks and 213 shirts sent from the Union Church to the R.G.A.

Sung Zau-yoon, a student from the Medhurst College, Shanghai, has passed with honours the matriculation examination of the Hongkong University, thus gaining the Henry Lester scholarship, of the annual value of \$350 for four years tenable at the University.

The police report three small outbreaks of fire on Monday. One was in the store of a general dealer in Second Street, and originated among some sacks. It is said to have been caused by a man leaving a lighted candle in the place. The damage amounted to \$30. Another outbreak was in a cook-house at San Tse Poo. This was supposed to have been caused by the ignition of some sticks put in a fireplace to dry. The police promptly extinguished the fire, and only \$10 worth of damage was done. At Black Head Point a cooling mat was completely destroyed by fire.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

**LORD ROBERTS' FIELD GLASSES.**

**A RETROSPECT OF TWO YEARS' WORK.**

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Soon after the outbreak of the War, my father, Lord Roberts, asked the public to lend their glasses for the use of the Army. After two years, I think your readers may be glad to have some particulars of the result of his request.

Upwards of 28,000 glasses have been received without reckoning those which, in pursuance of my father's suggestion, have been collected in Australia, the Malay States and elsewhere, and issued forthwith to the local forces on their way to the seat of war. The instruments sent comprise every type and have been classified and issued according to the needs of different units. Particularly useful have been the fine prismatic glasses sent which have been allocated to artillery and machine-gun units, according to their power; large mounted telescopes for batteries; deer stalking telescopes for gunners and snipers, and good old-fashioned non-prismatic racing glasses for detection of the nationality of aircraft, locating snipers, signalling by disc, collecting wounded and musketry instruction.

I am indeed grateful for the way in which my father's appeal has been met. British people all over the world have given their best, recognising that, in spite of the fact that their glasses are on loan and that the organisation for their return has been arranged, the chances of loss are many, and that they may never get their glasses back.

When I think of the enormous numbers of good glasses sent it may seem ungracious to ask for more, but the demand is still great. I am told that at watering places, and on race-courses and elsewhere, large numbers of glasses are still to be seen in private hands, and to the owners of these, I would once more appeal. I should add that we have been entrusted by the Ministry of Munitions with the purchase of individual glasses from those who cannot afford to lend them and that the address for sending glasses for either purpose is the same. Every good glass (except opera-glasses) and every telescope (except toys) is wanted for the service of the country.—Yours truly,

**ROBERTS.**  
 Address for sending:—The Manager of Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund, National Service League, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.  
 18th December, 1916.

**THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN.**  
 The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce is understood to have made an application to the Ministry of Interior for the transfer of the control of the Temple of Heaven at Peking to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, as the latter desires to open the extensive tracts of land in this sanctuary as an experimental ground for afforestation.



# THE WAR.

## COMING BIG ATTACK ON THE WEST FRONT:

FRENCH ACTIVELY PREPARING.

## IDENTITY OF THE NEW RAIDER: REVEALED BY "YARROWDALE'S" CREW.

ALLEGED SINKING OF ALLIED TRANSPORT.

### Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH ACTIVITIES.

#### POSITIONS CAPTURED—THIRD LINE REACHED.

LONDON, January 30th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—We raided the enemy lines north-east of Vermelles, bombed dug-outs, and inflicted many casualties. We entered positions north-east of Armentières and reached the third line. We destroyed dug-outs with occupants, killing many Germans in the trenches and taking some prisoner.

#### FRENCH PREPARATIONS.

#### FOR COMING BIG OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, January 30th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters in France, describes the tremendous activity prevailing behind the French lines in preparation for the forthcoming offensive. There is uninterrupted digging and road-making, and a wonderful system of campaign railways of various gauges is complete. The enemy, he says, is unable to gain a clue as to whence the next blow will be delivered, and declares that if the Germans strike through Switzerland they will find the French thoroughly prepared there.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### GERMAN ATTACK.

PARIS, January 29th.

A communiqué says:—A German attack on Hartmannsweilerkopf, was easily repulsed.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down. Our aeroplanes bombed railway stations at Athies, Savy and Etrelors.

#### BRITISH ACTIVITIES.

#### GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, January 29th.

A German wireless official message states:—We repulsed three English waves with heavy losses to the north of Arras.

Repeated French attacks on Hill 204 were unsuccessful.

### Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### RUSSIANS CAPTURE PRISONERS.

LONDON, January 29th.

A Russian wireless official message says:—We took 1,000 prisoners on Saturday in the battle north-east of Jakobeni.

#### BAYONET FIGHTING.

#### TURKISH COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, January 29th.

A Russian wireless official message says:—We attacked with the bayonet south-west of Poturi and to the south of Bizebany, taking the first line.

We repulsed a raging Turkish counter-attack and exploded six Turkish mine-galleries. We demolished trenches and withdrew.

The Turks twice attacked, but were driven back.

A German wireless official message states that the Turks repulsed strong Russian attacks on the Zlota Lipa.

### The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GREEK SITUATION.

#### SALUTING THE ALLIES' FLAGS.

ATHENS, January 30th.

The Allies' flags were ceremoniously saluted on Monday afternoon at Zappeion, in conformity with the ultimatum, in presence of the Allied Ministers, the Greek Cabinet and the Commander of the First Army Corps. There were no incidents.

#### RESERVIST LEAGUES TO BE DISSOLVED.

PARIS, January 30th.

The Greek Foreign Minister announces that the judicial authorities have been ordered to dissolve the Reservist Leagues, the members of which have been already disarmed.

### The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### MESOPOTAMIA.

#### BRITISH CONQUESTS AND CAPTURES.

LONDON, January 29th.

An official message from Mesopotamia states:—We now hold the Turkish first and second lines south-west of Kut-el-Amara on a front of 4,300 yards, and the third and fourth lines on a frontage of 600 yards. We have collected 950 Turkish dead and there are more uncounted. We captured 127 prisoners, 1 gun, 3 trench mortars and a maxim-gun.

### Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE "LAURENTIC."

LONDON, January 29th.

There are no further details to hand concerning the sinking of the *Laurentic*.

#### WAR ON SUBMARINES. VIGOROUS MEASURES.

PARIS, January 29th.

Admiral Corsi, on leaving for Italy, said he was most satisfied with the results of the Naval Conference in London. He declared that the most vigorous anti-submarine measures had been unanimously decided upon.

#### GERMAN CLAIM.

#### TORPEDOING OF A TRANSPORT.

LONDON, January 29th.

A Berlin official message says:—One of our submarines sank, in ten minutes, on January 25th, an armed enemy transport full of troops.

At the time the vessel was sunk, she was steering in an easterly direction two hundred and fifty miles east of Malta, and was accompanied by a French torpedo boat.

#### SPANISH TREACHERY.

#### THE ATTEMPT ON THE KING'S LIFE.

MADRID, January 29th.

The man arrested in connection with the attempt on the life of King Alfonso is a native of Barcelona, named Duran. A Portuguese has been arrested, but he is believed to be innocent.

It is reported that an internal machine capable of blowing up the train was found at Bilbao.

### PRIZE COURT CLAIM.

#### THE SINKING OF A TRANSPORT.

LONDON, January 29th.

The Prize Court has reserved judgment in the claim made by Lieutenant-Commander Boyle, V.C., commander of the *E14*, for prize money for the sinking in the Sea of Marmora of a Turkish gunboat and transport with 6,000 troops on board, all of whom were drowned. It is pointed out that if the troops are included in the reckoning, the prize money would be increased from £2,000 to £31,000.

### General.

#### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### COLONIAL SECRETARY'S LOSS.

#### SON KILLED IN ACTION.

LONDON, January 29th.

Brigadier General Long, a son of Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been killed in action. Deceased served in the Scots Greys in the South African War, doing good work and receiving rapid promotion.

### LATER.

The late Brigadier Walter Long commanded the 5th Brigade. He was educated at Harrow, where he was twelfth man in the eleven in the year when there were only two vacancies left in Harrow. —1899. He was gazetted to the Scots Greys in 1899, and proceeded with his regiment to South Africa in November. He participated in the relief of Kimberley, and was badly wounded at Driffield the following day. He was mentioned in despatches several times and gained the D.S.O. On returning to duty he was appointed *aide-de-camp* to General Sir Bruce Hamilton and stayed in that capacity throughout the campaign. On returning to England he became *aide-de-camp* to General Sir Harry Scobell, commanding the 1st Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, a post which he resigned on receiving the order to return to his regiment.

Later he went to India as additional *aide-de-camp* the General Sir O'Moore Creagh, and subsequently to Canada, as *aide-de-camp* to the Duke of Connaught. He afterwards rejoined his regiment and had just been examined for the Staff College when the war broke out. He went to France and was with his regiment through all the early part of the war, including the Mons retreat. It was said that he saved a wounded man at the risk of his own life, but enjoined the rescued man to tell nobody of it. He was promoted to the rank of Major Commanding a Squadron and was then given the command of the 6th Wilts regiment. He was given a brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and was made a Brigadier last November.

He fell at the head of his Brigade on the 27th instant, after fighting on the Somme since July. General Bridges, commanding his Division, wrote respecting him:—"His services were invaluable. His cheery laugh was worth a battalion," and spoke in the highest terms of the way he had done his duty.

He was mentioned in despatches several times by General Sir John French and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. He was given the Companionship of St. Michael. He was a keen sportsman. A good cricketer and poloist, he played for his regiment in both teams. He was a fine horseman, and won a great many steeplechases. He was champion light-weight boxer at Harrow, and for two years was middle-weight champion of the British Army. He was always most keen in the discharge of his duties.

#### BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS SUSPENDED.

#### FIVE THOUSAND ALREADY DEPORTED.

AMSTERDAM, January 30th.

The deportations from Brussels have been suspended since Saturday. It is estimated that 5,000 have been already deported.

### EMPIRE RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT.

#### THE POSITION OF THE DOMINIONS.

LONDON, January 29th.

Sir Leander Starr Jameson and Mr. Henry Wilson Fox, interviewed by Reuter's Agency as to the work of the Empire Resources Development Committee, mentioned on the 27th instant, stated:—It would be premature and ungracious to discuss the terms on which the Dominions might participate. Where there is good will there is always a way. The scheme might provide financial opportunities for the earliest development of the Dominions' resources, thereby increasing the Dominions' revenues, populations and political strength; whereas, without an Empire-wide partnership many potentialities are likely to remain undeveloped indefinitely. The central idea is the development of the State for the State by the State, because the existing methods of taxation would not reduce the Empire's post-war financial burdens, hence the necessity for some such great co-operative effort in that direction.

At present the Committee were avoiding the antagonising of vested interests. It is believed feasible that existing individual enterprises, where involved, could participate as co-partners with the State upon an increased profits basis. Experts had already investigated the development of land, fisheries and palm oil, and had prepared an excellent *prima facie* case favouring state development of these industries. Sir Leander Starr Jameson is anxious to think how all past Imperial Governments had neglected to assist the development of the Empire's vast wealth. The scheme, moreover, might provide an excellent continuous investment for all classes, similar to the present War Loan, with facilities for large and small investors.

#### ALLIES' CONFERENCE AT PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, January 30th.

Lord Milner has arrived here to attend an important conference of the Allies.

Besides Lord Milner, the British representatives at the conference will include Lord Revelstoke, Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, and General Sir John Haubury-Williams, Director of Munitions; and the Military Attaché at Bucharest. France is represented by M. Doumergue, Colonial Minister, and General Castelnau; Italy by Sig. Scialoja, Member of Cabinet, and Gen. Laderchi. The Tsar's representative welcomed the members of the Conference at the frontier. The British, French and Italian Ambassadors will also attend the Conference.

#### DEATH OF EARL OF CROMER.

LONDON, January 30th.

The death is announced of the Earl of Cromer, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.S., LL.D. (hon.) Oxford and Cambridge.

[The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cromer, who was born in February, 1841, was known as the maker of modern Egypt, and was skilled as a diplomatist and administrator. He was associated with Egyptian affairs for a quarter of a century, and was described by the late Lord Kitchener, after the conquest of the Sudan, as "the master of Egypt from 1883 to 1907, but previous to that, in 1879, he was Controller-General in Egypt. The deceased was also Financial Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India in 1880. His last position was a war appointment, he being appointed chairman of the Commission inquiring into the Dardanelles campaign. The late Earl had written several books, and his "Modern Egypt," published in 1908, is the authoritative history of the British occupation.]

Lord Cromer had been ill for some time and was unable latterly to preside over the Dardanelles Commission. He died of a stroke late on Monday night.

#### VOLUNTEERS' COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

LONDON, January 29th.

The Duke of Connaught has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Volunteers.

### THE NEW RAIDER IDENTIFIED.

#### DESCRIBED BY CREW OF "YARROWDALE."

LONDON, January 30th.

Twenty-six Swedish, Norwegian and American seamen belonging to the crew of the s.s. *Yarrowdale* have arrived after a month's internment at Nautraitz.

They describe the new raider as a 12,000 tons vessel, so excellently disguised that it is impossible to discover anything extraordinary till the ports are opened, disclosing her guns. She often carries sails, hiding her deck, which is armed with four large and two smaller guns, and four torpedo tubes.

She is manned and provisioned sufficiently to keep at sea until April. The ship is quite new and bears the name *Moenue*. She frequently feigns distress. The *Yarrowdale* was brought to Germany around the Faroes, along the Norwegian coast of the Skaw, thence through the Kattegat Sound to Swinemünde.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### CANADA'S WAR APPROPRIATION.

OTTAWA, January 29th.

Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister, explained that a large proportion of the proposed war appropriation, amounting to a hundred millions sterling, would be advanced to Britain for the purpose of financing British purchases of war material in Canada, for which the Dominion had already advanced fifty millions.

### WAR NEWS.

#### GARDELEGEN CAMP: GERMAN DEFENCE.

The *Norddeutsche* publishes an article entitled "The Truth About Prison Camp of Gardelagen," contending that the prisoners received excellent treatment, and that the German doctors did their best to fight disease. It defends the conduct of the camp by Colonel Brunner, the commandant, and says that the chief doctor of the camp, Dr. Wenzel, fell a victim to the epidemic of typhus which he assisted in combating. It says that no complaints were made to Dr. Ohnesorg, of the United States Embassy in Berlin, when he visited the camp on April 8th.—*Reuter*.

It will be remembered that in the British White Paper published on October 25th last it was shown that Colonel Brunner, the commandant, had been guilty of brutality in his management of the Gardelagen camp, and that the German doctors had fled when the outbreak of typhus occurred.

#### GERMAN SOLDIERS' RATIONS.

The German Press publishes interesting details regarding the feeding of German soldiers. According to this information the soldier at the front receives, at the present time, daily [1 weekly] 250 grammes (about 9lb) of fresh or 150 grammes of smoked meat, or 150 grammes of preserved meat. In the place of meat fish may be substituted, 600 grammes of fresh-water fish, or 400 grammes of salt-water fish, or 300 grammes of salted fish. To the proportions of fish and meat are added vegetables, potatoes, and dough substances, of which the German soldier received daily 125 grammes of rice and similar substances, or 250 grammes of sheet fruits or 150 grammes of preserved vegetables. In the place of these they may receive 1,500 grammes of potatoes.

In order to render the meals palatable there are, of course, adequate supplies of seasoning spice, as, for example, 25 grammes of salt and 25 grammes of onions, and so on. For the preparation of warm drinks there is a daily distribution of 25 grammes of roasted coffee per man, or 3 grammes of tea, both accompanied by about 17 grammes of sugar. They also receive 5 grammes of butter, lard, or marmalade. There is also a plentiful bread supply. Each man received thereof daily 57 grammes, or 500 grammes of rusk, baked with eggs, which can be preserved for an unlimited period, and a stock of which is always on hand.

#### A GRAVE UNKNOWN.

(In Memory of R.G.) 1915.

[BY TREVOR CHANNER.]

Just Mother Earth, a grave unknown,  
Or deep below the cruel sea;  
And there we leave a mother's son,  
A father's hope, His Duty Done.

A Grave unknown, and far away,  
Where manhood lies,  
But underneath that blood-stained sod  
A son of God, A Son of God.

A Grave unknown, but one on which  
Fair flowers will bloom,  
Or troubled waters draw the sun,  
To shine on Duty Done.

A Grave, but there the form of Christ,  
Emblem of noble sacrifice,  
At rest, a priceless honour won,  
A Mother's babe—A Father's son.

Beneath the earth, Below the sea, their  
bodies still,  
Shielded by angels from all pain and ill,  
Our Dearest, rest;  
Lord take them home, and ease their pain  
And in Thy sunshine may they life regain  
And grant them Rest.

### WHEN THE WAR IS OVER.

#### THE QUESTION OF DEMOBILISATION DISCUSSED.

The complexity of transferring each of the 6,000,000 or 6,000,000 soldiers into a niche in our industrial life which will enable him to exercise his skill for the national benefit, as well as for his own advantage, is most obvious. The correct solution must greatly affect the prosperity of the people, and should therefore be tackled with statesmanlike breadth of view, completeness, and the greatest care. Where trades are federated, as in the case of shipbuilding, engineering, textiles and mining, the employers' federations ought to be set to work, in association with trade unions, to prepare lists of men now in the army for whom positions could be found on the attainment of peace at work which would immediately conduce to the establishment of industrial equilibrium. No difficulty need be anticipated regarding the extent of employment available, nor the possibility of unskilled or partly skilled or female labour being displaced, says *Engineering*. The immense wastage of 27 months of warfare has to be made up, and therefore in practically all industries there will be experienced such a demand for labour as will more than absorb the supply consequent on the demobilisation of the army. It is a question rather of effectively disposing of this labour to the best advantage from the individual and national points of view. With the lists of suitable workers prepared by employers' federated and trade unions, the army authorities could quickly discover the men, and arrange for their passage direct from the front to the bench so that there would be no delay. On the other hand, there would be the extreme satisfaction on the part of each unit of the army in finding national recognition of the duty to place him in a position to earn his living, in better circumstances, we hope, than in the past.

RIGHT AND WRONG METHODS.  
Objection might be taken to the difficulty of this procedure in the army, and we are glad to see that such an authority as Major-General S. S. Long, C.B., who occupied the important position of Director of Supplies and Transport, has met such possible objection with logical clearness. Anticipating the view that brigades or divisions will require to be maintained at their service strength, and that the withdrawal of a number of men from each would tend to disorganisation, he points out that day by day a large number of men from one division or another is *hors de combat* owing to casualties, and that those responsible for the maintenance of such divisions have every day practice in keeping them up to full strength. Major-General Long, in his article in the *Nineteenth Century* and *after*, treats the subjects of "right and wrong methods of demobilisation," on broad lines, somewhat corresponding to those we have indicated, and, from his service experience, he evolves a definite procedure by the army authorities. In order to enable individuals who are chosen for their adaptability to meet immediate peace requirements in the factory he suggests that the document of discharge of each soldier might take the form of a little book with perforated pages. There would be given on duplicate an authority signed by the demobilisation official, ordering the man's release with the group bearing the same number as that with which the document is stamped. This would be retained by the man's commanding officer while the duplicate would be held by the soldier; to be produced at any time to show that he had been completely discharged from the army. There would also be in the booklet a warrant entitling the man to a free railway pass to the place named therein which would be his home where employment awaited him. Another page would contain a warrant for a sovereign to be issued by the military authorities at the front, so that the man would have money for food while on his journey. Four other similar warrants, each for a sovereign, are to be included, these to be payable, by the post office of the town to which the man is proceeding, at intervals of one week on and after the dates named.

Although it is a small detail, we would suggest that the first warrant should be payable only on the date, in order that the worker would make due haste to reach his destination. He would carry his arms, equipment and clothing with him and hand these in at the nearest military centre to his home, getting a receipt in duplicate, one to be retained and the other to be posted to the depot of his unit. The military authorities should be responsible for sending the man in due course his discharge certificate, army character, etc., and the balance of his pay. This seems a fairly reasonable method of procedure.

#### BRITISH WOMEN'S BRAVERY.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S PRAISE.

The following special Order of the Day has been issued by General Sir Douglas Haig:—

"The Commander-in-Chief desires to bring to the notice of the troops the 'glorious' incident, which is illustrative of the spirit animating British women who are working with us for the common cause. One night recently a shell burst in a shop at a filling factory, in which the great majority of the workers are women. In spite of the explosion the work was carried on without interruption, though several women were killed and others seriously wounded. The remainder displayed perfect coolness and discipline in dealing with the emergency. As the result of their gallant and patriotic conduct the output of munitions was not seriously affected."

The Commander-in-Chief feels sure that the Army will appreciate and be inspired by this splendid example of the loyalty and determination with which their comrades in the munition factories are helping towards victory.



CUTLER PALMER &amp; CO'S.

NAPIER  
JOHNSTONE'S

Known as the

"OLD  
SQUARE"

WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED

1745.

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AND SOUTH CHINA:LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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HONGKONG POSTAGE STAMPS  
with New Surcharge CHINA at  
Reasonable Prices.

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APIOLINE  
(CHAPOTEAUT)

ADOLPHES  
Prescribed by the highest French  
Medical authorities and superior to  
T. Mory, St. Omer, and P. Mory.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
THERAPION No. 1  
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At times of  
crisis it must  
be BovrilBRITISH TO THE  
BACKBONE

Valuable alike for the Invalid and Robust

The 'Allerbury's' Diet is recommended for general use in place of ordinary milk, gruel, etc., and is particularly adapted to the needs of Dyspeptics, Invalids, and the Aged. Being largely predigested it is easy of assimilation. A cup of the 'Allerbury's' Diet is useful in the forenoon, between meals.

The 'Allerbury's' Diet may be taken with a spoon, on going to bed, in the place of stimulants. Being easily digested it promotes tranquil and refreshing sleep, free from the depressing reaction in the morning, which often follows the taking of spirits.

For those who cannot readily digest milk the 'Allerbury's' Diet is a welcome substitute, as it does not cause indigestion and flatulence.

A Complete Milk and Farinaceous Food, Easy of Digestion, Most Agreeable to Taste, Simply and Quickly made by adding boiling water only.

The 'Allerbury's' Diet is a Food for Adults and is quite distinct from the well known 'Allerbury's' Food for Infants.

ALLERBURY'S DIET, 55, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

For those who cannot readily digest milk the 'Allerbury's' Diet is a welcome substitute, as it does not cause indigestion and flatulence.

WHY NOT WAKE UP  
FRESH AND FIT?

Pinkettes prevent morning headaches, dispel constipation, cure biliousness, Torpid Liver, purify the breath.

PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxative, are obtainable of all chemists, also post free, 60 cents the packet, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90, South Union Road, Shanghai.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

12.30 p.m.—Hongkong Benevolent Society, Annual General Meeting at the City Hall.

Saturday, 3rd Feb.—  
11.30 a.m.—Union Waterboat Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. Dwyer & Co. Ltd.

Tuesday, 6th Feb.—  
3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamont.

Saturday, 10th Feb.—  
11 a.m.—The Kowloon Land and Building Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.

Noon—Humphreys Estate and Finance Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Hongkong Hotel.

Tuesday, 13th Feb.—  
Noon—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.

Monday, 19th Feb.—  
12.30 p.m.—Gardner & Co. Ltd. General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Lowe, Blagden & Matthews.

Monday, 26th Feb.—  
Hongkong Races—1st Day.

Tuesday, 27th Feb.—  
Hongkong Races—2nd Day.

Wednesday, 28th Feb.—  
Hongkong Races—3rd Day.

Saturday, 3rd March—  
Hongkong Races—Off Day.

PETER  
DAWSON'S

Whisky is the whisky with a growing popularity, because its elegant flavour is solely due to original fineness developed by Age. Obtainable from all Wine Merchants.

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H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

FOOD CONTROL IN FRANCE.

HOW IT IS DONE.

[BY W. L. MCALPIN.]

PARIS  
M. Joseph Thierry, who became one of the Under-Secretaries for War last year, has now been appointed Food Controller for France. It must not be supposed, however, that France has waited until now to organise the supply and distribution of her food.

From information given me by the Ministry of Commerce, it is apparent that as far back as April, 1915, as soon as it was evident that corn and flour were becoming insufficient for the needs of the population, measures were taken by the Government to make up for the deficiency.

By a decree dated October 16th, 1915, the Customs duties on corn, which had been suspended the previous year, were re-established, and the monopoly of importation of that cereal was thus placed in the hands of the State. At the same time the Ministry of Commerce was authorised to make purchases abroad of corn and flour for the supply of the civilian population, and civil and military experts were placed at the disposal of the Ministry to aid him in the execution of his functions.

From that moment it was the Ministry of Commerce who assumed the formidable task of buying the wheat necessary to complete the stocks available in France. He secured the shipping facilities indispensable for this purpose, and by an agreement with the Government was able to effect the shipment of the wheat at prohibitive freight rates. He further improved the warehouse arrangements at the various ports in France and speeded up conveyance by rail and canal. Finally he established a system for the distribution of wheat and flour all over the country, which has given the most satisfactory results.

Under the authority of the Ministry every prefect was empowered to requisition the stocks of bread-stuffs necessary for the inhabitants of his department, fix the maximum prices at which provisions might be acquired, and to prohibit excessive profits in transactions in these commodities.

Thanks to these salutary measures, bread, which was rapidly advancing in price, returned to a figure very little higher than that at which it stood before the war. Another very decided object of the Ministry of Commerce, with the object of husbanding the nation's resources and obtaining the greatest possible yield of nutriment from flour, was the manufacture of Standard Bread. Farmers were forbidden to feed their cattle on corn, flour, or bread.

SUGAR ORGANISATION.

The sugar shortage was among the numerous problems which had to be faced at an early stage of the war. As most of the sugar beet is grown in the districts occupied by the enemy, it soon became evident that the country could not supply anything like the quantity required. A first lot of about 100,000 tons had to be purchased abroad, but the next lot was bought through the British Government, so as to prevent the two countries from competing against one another in the open market. All the purchasing of foreign sugar for France is now done by Great Britain.

From the beginning the French Government made every effort to stimulate the production of sugar at home. It supplied farmers with seed, special manure, and labour, and also recalled from the front some of the specially trained workmen who had been employed in the refineries. An official committee also fixed the prices at which refiners were to purchase the beetroot, the idea being to make sure that the farmers were getting sufficient profit to encourage them to continue the cultivation of beetroot. This result has been attained, the surface under beetroot cultivation having increased by 10 per cent., and the 1916-17 French crop is estimated at 220,000 tons, this being nearly double last year's amount.

As regards distribution, there is a special committee in the chief town of every department to estimate local requirements. These estimates go to a central committee in Paris, which gives out the sugar in proportion to the quantities available, local refining facilities, means of transport, and the like. As the result of two years' experience this system is in good working order, and there are only occasional local deficiencies in the sugar supply.

The latest effort of France to keep down the cost of living is shown in respect of coal. As in the case of sugar, a very large part of France's resources happen to be in the invaded districts, and this fact, coupled with the constant rise in freights and the virtual depen-

ITALIANS' GREAT MARCH.

SIXTY-FIVE MILES IN BLINDING TEMPEST.

[BY W. L. MCALPIN.]

PARIS  
Signor Enrico Lelli, the *Secolo's* war correspondent with the Italian forces at Monastir, describing the part played by the Italian troops in the fall of the Macedonian capital and the conditions they found prevailing there, says:—

Starting out on the morning of November 11 from the base at Ekshin, the Italian column accomplished a brilliant march of 55 miles across bleak mountain wastes in a tempest of blinding sleet, and on the evening of November 13th took up the positions assigned to them, stretching from Oradesnica, on the margin of the Monastir Plain, across Kisevo Hill and 8,182 metres Mountain, as far as the sector occupied by the French west of Lake Prespa.

General Sarrail warmly congratulated them later in having performed this feat in 24 hours in advance of the period of grace allowed them. Though terribly fatigued, and altogether without shelter or any sort of food until the evening of the following day, they attacked and dislodged the Bulgars from the formidable "Red Trenches" at daybreak. They then proceeded to clear the enemy from the famous Dente Peak, south of Ostrovo, and from the towering cross of Rakovo, amidst a raging blizzard, with the thermometer eighteen degrees below freezing point.

They found all the roads leading into Monastir marked with bilingual signs, the Bulgarian and German languages, two of the main arteries being named Mackensenstrasse and Prinz Boristrase.

Although the retreating enemy had time to loot but few shops' stores, the utmost misery prevailed in Monastir. Bread, which was very scarce and of bad quality, was selling at 6 lbs. for 5s. Sugar and coffee were three times as dear, while petroleum cost 16s. a litre (12 pt.), and candles 10d. each. The Bulgars paid the tradespeople in nothing but pieces of paper, which they said would be negotiable at the end of the war. The value of gold has risen to a twenty-franc piece (1s. 2d.) fetched forty-five Bulgarian francs or thirty-five German marks (35s.).

—Daily Chronicle.

dence of France on England for her coal supply, has sent up prices to an alarming extent.

Good quality coal costs 58 a ton, when it can be obtained, usually a matter of great delay and difficulty. Quite recently the Government brought in a Bill establishing not only maximum prices for coal, but an ingenious system of allowances to the French mines and deductions from the import prices, so as to equalise as nearly as possible the prices of French and British coal. This measure has still to go before the Senate, but is almost certain to be adopted.

NATIONAL ECONOMY MEASURES.

In many cases local authorities have themselves dealt with the food question in various forms. There are potato cards at Dunkirk, the prices of milk have been regulated at Bordeaux, and there are sugar cards at Arcis-sur-Aube and at Neuilly, one of the principal suburbs of Paris. It should be observed, however, that the Neuilly system is not at all like what prevails in Germany. It is simply a measure of local self-defence. The Neuilly grocers discovered that people who did not live in this favoured locality were in the habit of coming to them and buying several pounds of sugar at a time, with the result that very soon there was none left for the genuine inhabitants of Neuilly.

The latter complained to the mayor, with the result that any resident in Neuilly can now obtain an unofficial sugar card, which he presents to his grocer, who inscribes upon it the date and amount of the purchase. This prevents undue accumulations in private hands, and at the same time protects local supplies, as the grocers decline to sell sugar to anyone unprovided with a card.

Apart from the control proper, there is the great question of national economy in the use of food generally. All sorts of saving devices have been put into practice already, or are coming very soon. To reduce coal imports, as much as possible, Paris shopkeepers can use electric light after 6 p.m. except on Saturdays. Cafes, restaurants, and bars have to close at 9.30, instead of 10.30, and theatres, music-halls, and picture houses are restricted to six days, instead of seven. A very substantial reduction has been effected in the lighting in the Paris "Metros," and circulars have been sent round to all the clubs and meeting-places suggesting that an effort should be made to reduce the use of electric light by one-half.

So as to prevent too great a drain on the stocks and herds of France, it is proposed to institute two meatless days a week. There is at present real scarcity of meat, but the French have an eye to requirements after the war. Fancy bread and fancy cakes are also to be taboo, on the principle that flour and sugar must be used exclusively as articles of food. The Government has also been asked to limit the sale of petrol to private purchasers, so as to check the use of motor-cars for pleasure, which is considered inappropriate in the present circumstances.

The efforts of the Government have been usefully seconded by a body called the Ligue Nationale des Economies, which has distributed vast quantities of small leaflets pointing out in the plainest and simplest language the reasons which make it imperative to save the various necessities of life as far as possible. The French, however, have had economy so thoroughly implanted in them from the cradle that these counsels are accepted with a much better grace than would be the case in some other countries.—Daily Mail.

INTERNAL GERMANY.

IMPENDING CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

[BY HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE, OF THE NEW YORK WORLD.]

Seventy million people with their backs against the wall. Seventy million people fighting as one. Seventy million people and not a quitter among them.

That is one of the deep impressions I brought back with me from my visit to Germany. That is the reaction the German spirit produced in me. Powerful as is the pressure under which they are standing, the spirit of patriotism, of steadfastness, of courage, of defiance, that the Germans are showing burns as brightly and as fiercely to-day as at the outset.

But beneath all these attributes there is to be seen and felt a certain, though subtle, change in the fabric of the German spirit. From a certainty of victory, it has been inexorably pressed down to a level of defeat.

When I was in Germany at the outbreak of the war, the word in every one's mouth was "siegen" (conquer). When I revisited the country, after two years, another word was being used—"durchhalten" (stick it out). I think the second motto is spoken with more heart than the first, for there were many in the empire who opposed a war of conquest, but now that conquest has been abandoned for existence and the life of the nation is at stake, all feel the need of endurance heavy upon them. I believe that if the worst came to the worst, the German "women" would arm themselves and go into the trenches before they would see the victorious armies of the Allies march into Berlin.

But in the very unity of the nation, engaged upon the struggle for self-preservation, can be found the certain evidence that when the time shall come, this unity shall be used for their own purpose—for the establishment of a truly liberal Government, in which each shall govern as well as be governed. And the Kaiser himself has approved. Perhaps he has read the signs of the times; perhaps he is actuated by a finer motive, but whatever the impulse, I was told in Berlin by one of the high officers of the General Staff that the Emperor had said: "My people have shown that nothing is beyond them, and they shall have as large a share as they desire in the affairs of their Government."

POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

The imperial indorsement forms the capstone of the liberal structure that the war has built and is building. At this time the most ardent advocates of liberalisation do not favour an immediate change—for one reason, because it is unwise, they think, to swap horses while crossing a stream. But when the change comes it will take the form of a popular government. It will mean the end of rule by divine right. It will make the Government responsible to the people, and not, except indirectly, responsible to the Crown, which under present conditions, as laid down by the Kaiser himself, is responsible only to God.

These forms are fixed and definitely planned. They are to come through evolution rather than revolution. They do not mean a dynastic overthrow—I did not hear one word to the effect that the Hohenzollern rule must end; they do not mean a swing away from a monarchy—the monarchic idea is too deeply implanted in the German mind, which regards it as the most efficient type of government; they mean, as in England and France, the participation of the people in their Government through the Reichstag, which is to exercise real governing functions instead of being merely a "debating society," as it is now contemptuously, but truthfully, called.

On the subject of these great prospective political changes, before leaving Germany I obtained an interview with Herr Zimmermann, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He admitted the plans now being formulated were meeting with antagonism, for the Conservatives and certain of the other political divisions are strong in their opposition, but he was sure that the bulk of the best thought in Germany was in favour of the contemplated changes.

"It is possible," he said, "that a certain measure of reform will be put into practice before the war has reached an end; but I should say that the real body of the reformation will not be taken up until after peace. My belief on this point is due to the fact that under the conditions now existing we are doing very well, perhaps better with a concentration of power that would be the case if the power were scattered. Further, the fact that our enemies are talking of forcing internal reforms upon us would make it seem as if such reforms would be a price of peace, and while we are anxious for the changes to come, we want them to come at our will and not under duress or coercion."

"The important feature of the change will be the erection of direct responsibility of government to the people through their representatives in the Reichstag. Under the present system there is actually no such responsibility. The Chancellor is at the head of the political government. He owes his responsibility to the Kaiser, by whom he is created."

Von Bethmann-Hollweg is said by those closest to him to be heartily in favour of the proposed reform, although it fell

to his lot to enunciate the Zabrern doctrine—that is, the responsibility of the Chancellor to the Kaiser alone. Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of State for the Interior, and Dr. Solf, Secretary of State for the Colonies, are two more members of the present Government who are set down as favouring the reform. Von Jagow, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is among those who prefer the retention of the present system.

So it will be seen that the supporters and antagonists of the reform are not being divided by class distinctions, for against these aristocrats who favour the change may be seen representatives of the National Liberal Party, such as Bassermann and Stresemann, who are devoted to the present régime. The National Liberal Party, with its high-sounding title, impressed me as being staid and as reactionary as the Conservatives and Agrarians are. The party is primarily representative of the big industrial elements of Germany's commercial life.

THE GOSPEL OF FORCE.

The teaching of force as an element of government, as laid down in the precepts of Nietzsche, Treitschke, Clausewitz, Frobenius, and Bernhardi, which had permeated the entire moral, scholastic, and political fabric of the German Empire, is beginning to wear off. It is not rare for an observer to hear the question asked if there be no middle course between World-Power and Downfall—if there be not one making, if less for power, then more for happiness.

It is readily observable that the war has changed the German idea and national impulse. The fond dream of a great world super-state, which was but another name for a Germanised world, has dissipated and, with few exceptions, the leaders of thought in Germany are well contented with any plan in which their present is assured and their legitimate future expansion safeguarded. That expansion lies towards the south and east—that is why the Germans feel they have so deep and vital an interest in the Balkans, since it is through that section that the lines of her development must go as long as England holds the seas.

There are even those in Germany who are beginning to wonder if the war was not escapable. "No one wanted it, least of all ourselves," they say, "so want there a way by which the war could have been avoided, even without the added power that a victory promised?" This is one of the questions that will be asked when the accounting is made and responsibility for the cataclysm is allocated.

Those doubters point out that Germany had gained great strength, if not dominance commercially, in Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, and even in Serbia, in spite of the waning power of Austria there. And, above all, they point out that Italy was rapidly becoming an exclusive German field of effort. Now, they ask themselves, what have they left—only Turkey and Bulgaria—while the others of the list are lost to German influence, if not forever, at least for years to come. These views are in direct opposition to the old spirit of force, under which Germany was to be the super-nation; the apostle chosen of "the good old God"—the spirit that made Force equal Right.

The newspapers of Germany are bound to play a big part in the soon-to-come liberalisation of the German Empire. The governmental attitude is still largely that of Bismarck toward the "republican Press." The German belief in the tenacity of the Press, which is the regular theory of operation, was evidenced only a few days ago, when a story emanating from Holland said that something like \$50,000,000 had been spent by Germany in two years for the subsidisation of public opinion in neutral countries, and it was added that something like \$10,000,000 had been spent in America. If that be true, it would account for the readiness with which the Germans believe that all the newspapers in America not friendly to their cause are bought by "British gold," in which class they place the *New York Times* and *New York Tribune*, and also the *World*, whenever its editorials or news columns say anything unfriendly from the German view-point.

Two years ago Zimmermann told me that the war, among other things, would settle one interesting point, and that was whether it was better to be a "journalistically ruled nation like America and England, or a non-journalistic nation like Germany." I asked him when I left Berlin a few weeks ago if he had reached a decision on this point. He smiled and said: "Well, perhaps a little more journalistic participation in the affairs of the Government might be a good thing for Germany after all."

THE WOMEN'S QUESTION.

When the liberalisation comes the Jewish question will reassert itself. At this time it is forgotten in the "Storm and Drang" of the war. There have been a few modifications of the Jewish disabilities, but nothing of any substantial nature has been done.

Another question that will arise will be that of the women. As they win a greater economic independence they will demand greater political recognition, which now is given practically no serious thought in the empire.

Life in Germany is not pleasant to-day. There is a hopeless, prison atmosphere about it that causes men to crack under the strain. The affect is peculiarly noticeable upon neutrals. They grow fretted and nerve-racked. Several of the attaches of the Embassy, and of the American correspondents, have suffered nervous prostration. Berlin, more than any other German city, has become a nest of intrigue and gossip. A motive is looked for behind every man's act. This creates an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion.



## THE NEW THORN IN OUR SIDE.

## ZEEBRUGGE.

[BY SIR ROBERT THURTELL.]

For nearly two years the little Belgian port of Zeebrugge has ranked as one of the greatest of the minor phenomena of the war.

It fell into German hands in the great sweep "to Calais," and although the enemy has made no further progress on that road since October, 1914, it still remains in German eyes an enemy for the future, so often pictured by Herr Rullin, when the Empire of the Hohenzollerns shall embrace not only Antwerp but also ports that border the English Channel itself.

Zeebrugge is something of an enigma, even to those who are anxious to discover any and every possible reason or excuse for the proceedings of the Admiralty. It stands in the unique position to-day of being the only enemy port from which hostile warships, other than submarines, operate continually, and with complete impunity, to our detriment, and it is the only German naval base outside the "wet triangle."

It is itself a shipbuilding centre; but when the Germans occupied Antwerp they gained possession of a certain amount of shipbuilding plant, which they promptly proceeded to utilise. They could not send their ships to sea by way of the West Scheldt, since that is Dutch territorial water, so they confined themselves to the building of such craft as could make their way up the Scheldt to Ghent, and thence, *via* Bruges, by canal to the sea.

The 22 and 26th "A" according to German practice, indicating where the boats were built—dashed out to the neighbourhood of the North Hinder Lightship and attacked a group of our mine-sweepers. They sank one, the *Columbi*, before they could get back; they were overtaken and sunk by a division of our destroyers. With a single exception, this is the only loss known to have been inflicted on enemy craft acting from Zeebrugge. The exception occurred in August, 1916, when a couple of French destroyers met an *A* boat off Ostend and sank it.

## INCREASING AUDACITY.

Since then the offensive attributes of the Belgian port have been greatly increased. The surface craft acting from it are no longer of the canal type, which the Germans called "outriggers." They are fast destroyers of the most up-to-date design, armed with 4.1 in. guns and said to have a speed of 36 knots. The British *L* class destroyers—the newest we had in commission when the war started—were designed for only 29 knots (*vide* 1914 Navy Estimates), while the majority of the destroyers that have so far been officially mentioned in connection with the Dover Patrol were designed for no more than 20 knots and built about twenty years ago.

There is nothing as yet to show the origin of these German 36-knotters, but there can be little doubt that they were sent down through the North Sea from the building yards in or beyond the "wet triangle." In October, 1914, Capt. Cecil Fox was able to destroy four enemy destroyers trying to make their way north, but things have since obviously changed to our disadvantage since those days.

This year the operations of German torpedo craft operating from Zeebrugge have steadily increased in audacity. They began by harrying Dutch shipping—this time without molestation—round the North Hinder. Early this year they sank the *Arctis*, one of our mine-sweepers, off the Dogger Bank. By March they had so far established themselves that German merchantmen held up in Rotterdam since the start of the war began to slip out and home.

Out of a certain 33 that have slipped away not one was held up by a British warship. On top of that, and even more galling, we have had to submit to the capture of British merchantmen between Rotterdam and England; the seizure of British cargoes in Dutch bottoms, and the raids—scathless for the enemy—on the Channel, the Downs, and the vicinity of Lowestoft.

Mr. Balfour said recently that Zeebrugge and the neighbouring coast is defended by powerful batteries. We had been told as much by the past and present Admirals of the Dover Patrol—the late Sir Horace Hood and Sir Reginald Bacon, but while the Admiralty are right in refusing to send the pick of our battleships to batter the place to pieces, is there any reason why the monitors should not be used for this purpose?

## VALUE OF DUNKIRK.

It is the very thing they were built for, and they seem to have been used for it, though only spasmodically. The monitors have not been given a fair chance. They are cheap ships and carry a small complement, and, further, they cannot be used without loss. We have not yet lost a monitor, nor yet have had one seriously damaged in attacking Zeebrugge, and it is quite certain that we shall not eradicate the pest until we are prepared to accept the risk of loss in doing so. That the enemy has "powerful batteries" may appeal to Mr. Balfour as an excuse for not attacking; it did not deter Beatty when he fell in with the Germans at Jutland Bank.

The enemy has taken precautions against attack from the air. He has mounted a large number of very powerful anti-aircraft guns, including among them 8 in. weapons, firing a shell of 100 lb. He is working also to improve the harbour and approaches. A great deal of dredging is proceeding continually. The German destroyers usually lie in the canal behind the town; but among the ships in the harbour recently were the fast Harwich steamer *Brussels* and the Dutch mail-boat *Koninklijke Repetier*.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## GREEK KING'S TREACHERY.

## THOROUGH PLOT.

[FROM J. M. N. JEFFRIES, "DAILY MAIL" CORRESPONDENT, SYRA.]

I have come here temporarily, as I can telegraph to you from this island free from the Greek censorship.

The Royalist military action and the terror which followed on it in Athens were most thoroughly organised. One thing that stands out clearly is that the execution of the plans was entrusted mainly to the Reservists, their inception was due to higher-placed personalities and the preparations for them were made with the full aid and connivance of the State.

I have already telegraphed you details on this point as regards Athens itself. Equally damning evidence is now beginning to arrive from the provinces. The whole of Thessaly during the days preceding Friday last was filled with Government wagons going along the roads filled with arms, ammunition, shells even; generally with merely a blanket thrown over their contraband load. On the road from Volo inland, according to the Venizelists who fled, ammunition was being taken up to the mountain villages freely. Larissa was the chief centre for the distribution of arms, a commission, I have heard, being sent from Athens specially to this effect.

## THE PASSWORD.

On November 28th the Government began requisitioning carts, and these were rapidly filled with war material. Eighteen carts were sent outside the barracks at Larissa loaded with rifles, cartridges, and the like, and the carts distributed the arms later to the Reservists. Officers went to the larger places, sergeants to the villages. In some villages Reservists were to assemble at a given house where arms would be distributed on the ringing of the church bells, while telegrams were sent to the towns.

In one sea-coast town, where the arrival of a British cruiser happily stopped the preparations, the telegram was received by the judge of the local tribunal, who on opening it immediately hurried to the Goumarist (anti-Venizelist) Club and cried, "Christ is risen!" This blasphemous password for the projected attack on the Venizelists was much used, and is even quoted with gusto by the Royalist organ *Hesperine*.

The date of the outbreak was fixed for last Friday everywhere, so that the Athens outbreak does not appear to have been an isolated case induced by the landing of the Allies.

## FIGHTING AT LARISSA.

A colonel of the Russian medical service who arrived in Athens that evening told me that when he passed through Larissa early in the morning street firing was raging and the Venizelists were being dragged out from their houses. The colonel was roughly treated but allowed to proceed on his journey, and his train drew up at Athens to the accompaniment of the same cracking of rifle and shell as at Larissa.

Similar anti-Venizelist action is recorded from Lamia, Trikala, Volo, Jemina, and many other places.

In Athens the machine guns which were turned on to the Zappeion (where the Allies were stationed) were undoubtedly concealed and ready on the hills above the Stadium. Admiral du Fourmet's remonstrances against these preparations were met by the King or his Government—it is not clear which—with the statement that the only work going on was the making of a circular path. The guns were temporarily buried, according to the testimony of a soldier who assisted in this task while the spot was being visited by the Admiral's aide-de-camp. The fact that this "royal road" was constructed only by night was sufficiently indicative of its character.

## PRECISE GREEK ORDERS.

Yesterday I saw the large holes torn in the outside of the Zappeion by these guns. A Greek whom we sometimes employed told me at the Piræus yesterday that he went at night to a café frequented by the Reservists, and, feigning to be a sympathiser, was told by them how they had got precise orders for their action. They showed him two pocket-books of the dead French sailors with family keepsakes and picture-postcards in them.

The attack on the hotel where I was stopping—Grande Bretagne—was clearly not an improvised affair, as the firing began simultaneously from opposite points of the compass. Sir Cecil Gould Thompson, of the British Red Cross, who had reached Athens on Friday and gone unsuspiciously on a visit to the Acropolis, was stopped at the Propylæe by Greek officers, who told him politely there would be "a battle presently." Shortly afterwards, from the Theatre of Dionysius, he saw the walls of the Acropolis lined by soldiers pointing their rifles at him. The quiet soon he heard them fire the first shot.

At every turn there is evidence of the deliberate planning of the outbreak, contrasting strangely with the King's assurance to Admiral du Fourmet that order would not be disturbed—an assurance which led the admiral to disembark his small detachments that have since been slain or re-embarked—and the promise of complete protection to the Venizelist houses that have since been sacked.

However, even if we assume that Zeebrugge must still exist as an enemy base, is there any reason why hostile destroyers should be able to dash across to the Channel and our east coast at their pleasure and without interference? Grant them all their advantages; they can choose their own time and their own point of attack. Grant them even their high speed and the ability to prevent by submarines a constant patrol of the roads by which they must reach the open.

Granted all this, what is being done with Dunkirk? It is obviously not the German game to stay and fight, but it is equally obviously our game to make them fight, if we can. Why is there not a flotilla of destroyers at Dunkirk, which is only thirty miles from Zeebrugge? The Dunkirk destroyers ought at least to make it necessary for the Germans to fight their way home.—*Daily Mail*.

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S PEACE NOTE.

## NOTE.

## "OBJECTS THE SAME ON BOTH SIDES."

The following is the text of President Wilson's Peace Note as communicated by the United States Ambassador on December 20th, 1916:

The President of the United States has instructed me to suggest to the Government of his Britannic Majesty a course of action with regard to the present war which he hopes that his Majesty's Government will take under consideration, as suggested in the most friendly spirit and as coming not only from a friend, but also as coming from the representative of a neutral nation, whose interests have been most seriously affected by the war, and whose concern for its early conclusion arises out of a manifest necessity to determine how best to safeguard those interests if the war is to continue.

The suggestion which I am instructed to make the President has long had in mind to offer. He is somewhat embarrassed to offer it at this particular time, because it may now seem to have been prompted by the recent overtures of the Central Powers. It is in fact in no way associated with them in its origin, and the President would have delayed offering it until those overtures had been answered but for the fact that it also concerns the question of peace and may best be considered in connection with other proposals which have the same end in view. The President can only beg that his suggestion be considered entirely on its own merits and as if it had been made in other circumstances.

The President suggests that an early occasion be sought to call out from all the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded, and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guarantee against any renewal of the kindling of any similar conflict in the future as would make it possible frankly to compare them. He is indifferent as to the means taken to accomplish this. He would be happy himself to serve, or even to take the initiative in its accomplishment, in any way that might prove acceptable, but he has no desire to determine the method or the instrumentality. One way will be as acceptable to him as another, if only the great object he has in mind be attained.

He takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the objects which the statement of the belligerent on both sides have in mind in this war are virtually the same, as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world. Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small States as secure against aggression or denial in the future as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful States now at war. Each wishes itself to be made secure in the future, along with all other nations and peoples, against the recurrence of wars like this, and against aggression or selfish interference of any kind. Each would be jealous of the formation of any more rival leagues to preserve an uncertain balance of power amidst multiplying suspicions, but each is ready to consider the formation of a league of nations to ensure peace and justice throughout the world. Before that final step can be taken, however, each deems it necessary first to settle the issues of the present war upon terms which will certainly safeguard the independence, the territorial integrity, and the political and commercial freedom of the nations involved.

In the measure to be taken to secure the future peace of the world the people and the Government of the United States are as vitally and as directly interested as the Governments now at war. Their interest, moreover, in the means to be adopted to relieve the smaller and weaker peoples of the world of the peril of wrong and violence is as quick and as ardent as that of any other people or Government. They stand ready, and even eager, to co-operate in the accomplishment of these ends when the war is over with every influence and resource at their command. But the war must first be concluded. The terms upon which it is to be concluded they are not at liberty to suggest; but the President does feel that it is his right and his duty to point out their intimate interest in its conclusion, lest it should presently be too late to accomplish the greater things which lie beyond its conclusion, lest the situation of neutral nations, now exceedingly hard to endure, be rendered altogether intolerable and lest, more than all, an injury be done civilization itself which can never be atoned or repaired.

The President, therefore, feels altogether justified in suggesting an immediate opportunity for a comparison of views as to the terms which must precede those ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world which all desire and in which the neutral nations as well as those at war are ready to play their full responsible part. If the contest must continue to proceed towards undefined ends by slow attrition until one group of belligerents or the other is exhausted, if millions after millions of human lives must continue to be offered up until on the one side or the other there are no more to offer, if resentments must be kindled that can never cool and despair engendered from which there can be no recovery, hopes of peace and of the willing consent of free peoples will be rendered vain and idle.

The life of the entire world has been profoundly affected. Every part of the great family of mankind has felt the burden and terror of this unprecedented contest of arms. No nation in the civilized world can be said in truth to stand outside its influence or to be safe against its disturbing effects. And yet the concrete objects for which it is being waged have never been definitely stated.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## HUNS' MAN-POWER.

## DRASTIC CHANGES IN GERMAN ORGANISATION.

## HINDENBURG'S CONCERN.

Discussing the German effort to raise men and munitions, the military correspondent of *The Times* says:

The creation of a new *Kriegsmarine*, or War Bureau, in Germany and the presentation of an Auxiliary Service Bill to the Reichstag are matters which require our most earnest attention.

In order to find more men for her armies and for munition works, Germany is compelled to send into the field men hitherto regarded as indispensable for work in civil occupations, and to replace them by a call upon the male population between the ages of seventeen and sixty. The age of liability for service in the army is not at present to be raised above forty-five, already higher than in England, and the call of the rest of the male population to the munition works is at present to be voluntary.

We are very likely in presence of the biggest thing of the war, and whether the result comes up to German expectations or not we must certainly assume that it will, in order that we may be on the safe side.

The removal, which have compelled Germany to make these drastic changes in her war organisation are tolerably well known. German losses continue to be severe and, as all the armies of the Great Powers allied against Germany are not only intact, but constantly increasing in numbers and armament, it is clear that German losses will be heavier than ever before any definite results can be achieved. Hence the need for an increased supply of men; but, as this must cause a further drain upon men employed in essential war and industrial industries, a *levee en masse* has to be resorted to in order to keep these industries going.

## HINDENBURG'S LETTER.

On this subject of the war-workers Marshal von Hindenburg has written two characteristic letters to the Chancellor. He declares that tremendous tasks face German munition industries if a successful result of the war is to be attained. The decisive factor, he thinks, is the solution of the labor problem, not only as regards numbers but especially as regards their rationing, so that workers may put forth their best efforts.

The marshal considers that the duty of agriculture is to increase production, and then to make it rapidly available for consumption. There must, he says, be compulsion, but all State regulation of consumption, thinks the marshal, is doomed to failure if it is not supported by the voluntary and intelligent co-operation of all classes. He therefore asks the Chancellor to stir up the Federal Government and all local authorities.

What concerns us is to know what is at the back of the marshal's mind and we have now certainly no excuse for not knowing it. He is evidently more concerned about the internal situation than anything else, and most of all, that the munition workers should be properly led.

## OUR ANSWER.

The question now arises whether the British Government and the British Parliament will rise to the level of the situation. We have two great needs—one to increase the number of our field divisions to the utmost limits of our capacity, and the other to maintain our lead in munitions and in aircraft, whereby mainly British armies have asserted their superiority over the enemy in the field and have driven him to the adoption of measures verging on panic. We must think coolly and then act quickly.

The Government must be armed with all powers for answering the new German menace, even if the use of these powers may be reserved until they are plainly indispensable. We have no need to begin the conscription of labour, and especially of unskilled labour, until the want of it is ascertained in essential war work, but we cannot afford to leave any blast furnace or lathe unused, and whatever the Ministry of Munitions need for the further and almost expansion of their priceless activities must be provided without costing the cost.

The leaders of the several belligerents have, as has been said, stated those objects in general terms. But, stated in general terms, they seem the same on both sides. Never yet have the authoritative spokesmen of either side avowed the precise objects which, if attained, satisfy them and their people that the war had been fought out. The world has been left to conjecture what definitive results, what actual exchange of guarantees, what political or territorial changes or readjustments, what stage of military success even, would bring the war to an end.

It may be that peace is nearer than we know; that the terms which the belligerents on the one side and on the other would deem it necessary to insist upon are not so irreconcilable as some have feared; that an interchange of views would clear the way at least for conference and make the permanent concord of the nations a hope of the immediate future, a concert of nations immediately practicable.

The President is not proposing peace; he is merely offering mediation. He is taking in order that we may learn the neutral nations with the belligerents, how mankind longs with an intense and increasing longing. He believes that the spirit in which he speaks and the objects which he seeks will be understood by all concerned, and he confidently hopes for a response which will bring a new light into the affairs of the world. United States Embassy, London. December 20th, 1916.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 30th at 12.10.—No returns from Japanese Stations. Pressure has increased slightly over N.E. China and the Philippines. It has decreased slightly at Vladivostok, and along the coast from Shanghai to Haiphong.

The anticyclone over China has spread northward.

Fresh monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inch. Total since 1st January, 0.24 inch, against an average of 1.86 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

Direction For—East. E. wind, fresh. S.W. wind, strong.

Force Channel N.E. wind, strong. North Coast of China between The same as at Hongkong and Lamoo. No. 1. South Coast of China between The same as at Hongkong and Hainan. No. 1.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

30th JANUARY, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	8 a.m.	30.05	4	—	NNE	2	c
Nemuro	5 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chefoo	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	30.51	24	87	—	SW	10	b
Haikow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiating	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chungking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	30.38	25	—	—	—	—	1 b
Gutzang	30.28	32	28	—	NNE	1	b
Sharp Peak	30.19	44	84	—	NW	2	b
Amoy	30.10	40	69	—	NE	1	b
Swatow	30.18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihou	30.18	58	77	—	E	2	c
Taichu	30.13	58	—	—	—	—	2 c
Taiwan	30.11	40	—	—	—	—	2 b
Koshu	30.05	41	—	—	—	—	6 c
Pescadore	30.12	55	—	—	NNE	2	b
Canton	30.15	53	88	—	E	2	c
Hongkong	30.13	56	76	—	E	2	c
Gap, Ceck	30.13	—	—	—	NNE	6	c
Macao	30.12	55	81	—	NNE	1	om
Wuchow	30.18	57	76	—	—	—	2
Hoihow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pahoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faillen	30.05	59	67	—	NNE	1	c
Tourane	29.59	68	—	—	—	—	4 of
Cape de James	29.54	70	—	—	NNE	1	om
Aparr	29.98	68	85	—	E	2	c
Dagupan	30.22	72	78	—	SE	4	c
Manila	29.87	72	79	—	E	2	c
Legaspi	29.87	73	84	—	E	2	c
Tacloban	29.84	72	89	—	NW	2	c
Iloilo	29.81	75	81	—	N	2	c
Surigao	30.01	77	84	—	N	2	c
Labuan	30.12	77	81	—	N	2	b

## T. F. CLARK, Director.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea, in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. Direction of Wind, to two points.
5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. State of Weather, in blue sky, c. detached cloud, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, q. equal rain, snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew (w. 1), x. rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.
7. Name in inches, tenths and hundredths.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 30th.

Barometer	Therm. at 2 p.m.	Therm. at 8 a.m.	Therm. at 2 p.m.
30.10	30.19	30.11	—
Humidity	55	55	59
Direction	East	East	East
Force	5	4	4
Weather	c	c	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 29th 59.

Lowest open-air Temperature on 30th 56.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 31st January to 6th February.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day.	Time.	Height.	Day.	Time.	Height.	Day.	Time.
Wed.	31 m 4.44	4.1	4 m 8.54	3.4	—	—	—
Thurs.	1 m 6.48	3.8	0 m 0.15	2.4	—	—	—
Fri.	2 m 5.11	3.3	0 m 9.39	3.6	—	—	—
Satur.	3 m 8.32	3.8	1 m 1.17	1.9	—	—	—
Sun.	4 m 9.20	4.0	0 m 2.29	1.2	—	—	—
Mon.	5 m 9.24	4.1	0 m 2.58	1.0	—	—	—
Tues.	6 m 10.15	4.2	0 m 3.26	0.8	—	—	—
Wed.	7 m 10.15	4.2	0 m 3.26	0.8	—	—	—

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## STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger steamers calling at the connecting points before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.







## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

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General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 31st Jan., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"LUCHOW"	On 1st Feb., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 1st Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 1st Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 4th Feb., D'light.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 7th Feb., Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

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"HAICHING" ... | Capt. W. C. Passmore ... | TUESDAY. 6th Feb. at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).  
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STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

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Colombo				

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
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SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
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YOKOHAMA.

SS.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
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IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO  
AND PORT SAID.  
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave H'kong about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at MARSEILLES, if calling about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is temporarily suspended.				

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Superintendent.

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Feb. at No. 1  
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA MARU WEDNESDAY 14th  
Feb. at No. 1  
NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA via Capt. Terada 12,500 Feb. at No. 1

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, CANTON, THURSDAY ISLAND  
TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and S. TANGO MARU SATURDAY 10th  
YOKOHAMA via Capt. Soyeda 13,500 Feb. at 10 A.M.  
SHANGHAI, KOBE and S. IYO MARU MONDAY 5th  
YOKOHAMA via Capt. Takano 12,500 Feb. at 10 A.M.  
YOKOHAMA via S. MIYAZAKI MARU MONDAY 12th  
Feb. at 10 A.M.  
Capt. Teranaka 16,000

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,400 — 14 knots	WED, 31st Jan. 10 A.M.
KORHA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR, 10th Feb.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	MON, 26th Feb.
TENYO MARU	29,000 — 21 knots	TUES, 6th Mar.
NIPPON MARU	17,000 — 15 knots	TUES, 20th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	MON, 2nd April.

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SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI,  
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CANADA MARU ... FRIDAY 2nd Feb. at 3 P.M.  
PANAMA MARU ... SUNDAY 18th Feb. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between  
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BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swetten-  
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PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Aiping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY 1st February.  
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY 4th Feb. at 10 A.M.  
"JOSHIN MARU" ... WEDNESDAY 7th Feb. at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near  
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Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O ...	5.0 P.M.	—
Tai Po ...	10.0 A.M.	6.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	1.00 P.M.	—
Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. 1.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Nantau and Samshui	Saturdays 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshan	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 4.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 7.30 A.M.
Canton	7.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Shak Ai	7.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kamohit	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kaukong	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 5 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

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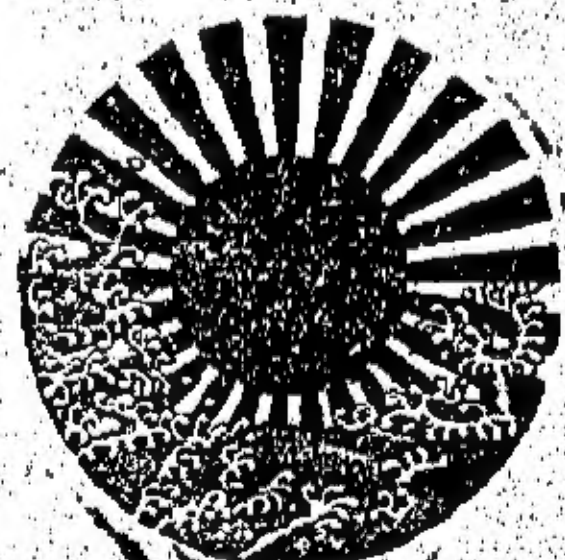
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## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

January 30th.	
On London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2.41
Bank Bills, on demand	2.41
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2.41
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2.41
Credits, at 4 months sight	2.41
Documentary Bills 4 months sight	2.41
On Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand	397 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight	398
On New York—	
Bank Bills, on demand	56 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight	57
On Shanghai—	
Telegraphic Transfer	171 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	171 1/2
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	171 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	171 1/2
On Hongkong—	
Bank Bills, at sight	100
Private, 30 days sight	100 1/2
On Yokohama—	
Bank Bills, on demand	113
On Singapore—	
Bank Bills, on demand	10 1/2
On Batavia—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2 1/2
On Haiphong—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2 1/2
On Saigon—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2 1/2
On Bangkok—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2 1/2
Government, Bank's Buying Rate	98 1/2
Gold Loan, 100 lbs. per ton	50 40
BAR SILVER, per oz.	50 40

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent
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Hongkong 10	0.28
Canton 20	\$1.70 discount.
Canton 10	\$4.65

## SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 30th JANUARY, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$140, buyers	223 1/2 int. act. 1916	
INDUSTRIALS—				
China Petroleum	\$50	\$57 1/2	\$25 for 1914	
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$57 1/2	\$9 for 1914	
North China	\$25	\$150	\$27 for 1914	
Unions	\$100	\$900	27 1/2 for 1915	
Yangtze	\$50	\$255	\$80 for 1914	
SHIPPING—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$116, buy.	\$18 for 1914	
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$20 1/2, sales	\$14 for year ending	
Indo-China Ste.	\$25	\$132, buy.	\$1 for 1915	
Do. Def.	\$25	\$132, buy.	\$1 for 1915	
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$34, sellers	\$1 for 1915	
REFINERIES—				
China Sugars	\$100	\$126, buyers	\$1 for 1915	
Malayan Sugars	\$30	\$30, buyers	\$1 for 1915	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$86, buyers	\$1 for 1915	
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$128 1/2, 1916	\$1 for 1915	
Shanghai Docks	\$100	\$128 1/2, 1916	\$1 for 1915	
LANDS, HOUSES, AND BUILDINGS—				
Central Estates	\$100	\$115, sellers	\$1 for 1915	
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$115, sellers	\$1 for 1915	
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$115, sellers	\$1 for 1915	
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$7, buyers	\$1 for 1915	
Kowloon Lands	\$50	\$75, sellers	\$1 for 1915	
West Point	\$50	\$75, sellers	\$1 for 1915	
Other—				
Langkats	\$10	\$10, 20	\$1 for 1915	
Shells	\$1	\$1, 100/	\$1 for 1915	
Ural Caspian	\$1	\$1, 32/6	\$1 for 1915	
MINING—				
Kailans	\$1	\$1, 30/	\$1 for 1915	
Rauba	\$1	\$1, 22 1/2	\$1 for 1915	
Troch	\$1	\$1, 31/8	\$1 for 1915	
COTTON MILLS—				
Ewo	\$10	\$10, 145	\$1 for 1915	
Kung Yik	\$10	\$10, 13 1/2	\$1 for 1915	
Shanghai	\$10	\$10, 116	\$1 for 1915	
Yangtze	\$10	\$10, 5 1/2	\$1 for 1915	
ISLANDS—				
China Borneo	\$12	\$8	\$1 for 1915	
China Lights	\$5	\$4 1/2, buyers	\$1 for 1915	
China Providents	\$10	\$8, sales	\$1 for 1915	
Dairy Farms	\$5	\$8	\$1 for 1915	
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$10, 160, buy.	\$1 for 1915	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$10, 160, buy.	\$1 for 1915	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$160	\$1 for 1915	
Hongkong Rope	\$10	\$84 1/2	\$1 for 1915	
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$84 1/2	\$1 for 1915	
Hongkong Trams	\$5	\$7, 10, buy.	\$1 for 1915	
Peak Trams Old	\$10	\$10	\$1 for 1915	
Do. New	\$10	\$10	\$1 for 1915	
Steam Landries	\$5	\$5	\$1 for 1915	
Union Waterworks	\$10	\$16, buy.	\$1 for 1915	
Watson & Co.	\$10	\$16, s. & b.	\$1 for 1915	
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$6	\$1 for 1915	

RUBBERS (Singapore Currency)	PAID UP VALUE.	REND.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alor Gajah	\$1	Sept.	\$3.90	65 p. c.	10 p. c.
Ayer Panas	\$1	Jan.	\$11.70	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Glenaly	\$1	Oct.	\$2.40	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kodah	\$1	Apr.	\$4.10	42 p. c.	20 p. c.
Kempas	\$1	June	\$8.10	40 p. c.	—
Malaka Pinda	\$1	Aug.	\$2.30	30 p. c.	—
Malakoff	\$1	Dec.	\$4.65	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
New Serendah	\$1	Dec.	\$4.30	20 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandyford	\$1	Jan.	\$5.00	23 p. c.	12 p. c.
Tapah	\$1	Dec.	\$21.00	25 p. c.	20 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London	\$10	Dec.	\$21.00	21 1/2	—

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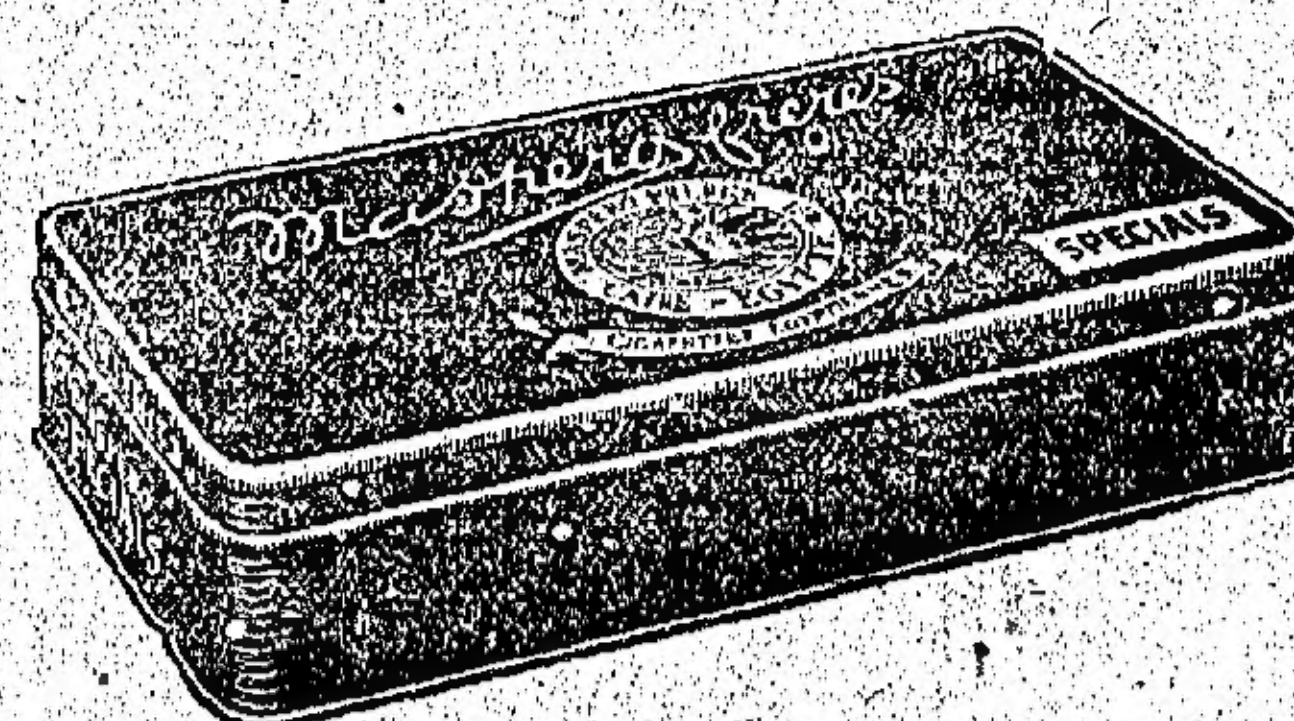
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CAIRO, EGYPT.

## BANKS

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Funds—  
Sterling ... \$1,500,000, at 2/—  
Silver ... \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$33,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Chairman.  
S. H. DODWELL, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

MANAGER:  
Shanghai—A. G. STAPF, Esq.

LONDON BANKER:  
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.  
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 9th November, 1916.

THE BANK OF CHINA  
GOVERNMENT BANK.  
(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL  
MANDATE OF 15th APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES,  
SHANGHAI, NANKING, CHINKIANG, YANGCHOW,  
WUSU, WUHU, ANSHING, TAIJING, TIENTSIN,  
KIAOCHANG, SOOCHOW, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,  
KAIPEING, CHANGTUNG, TIENTSIN, PEKING,  
TONGSHAN, LUENSHAN, TIENTSIN, HAIKOW,  
TUNGCHOW, WUSU, SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI,  
CHIAHSIN, LANCHOW, HANKOW, NINGPO,  
KAIPEING, CHANGTUNG, SIYANG, LOTO,  
CHOWKIA, TIENTSIN, CHOWKIA, TIENTSIN,  
LINTUNG, LINTUNG, TIENTSIN, YINTUNG,  
HUMING, CHOWKIA, TIENTSIN, TAIYUAN,  
YUNCHOW, CHOWKIA, TIENTSIN, CHANGKOW,  
KIRIN, MUKDEN, NEWCHANG, DAIKOW,  
HARBIN, TIENTSIN, TIENTSIN, CHINECHOW,  
ANTUNG, CANTON, KURITANO, PEKING,  
KUALA, SIYANGCHANG, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.  
Interest allowed on current accounts and  
Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every  
description of Banking business transacted.  
loans granted on approved securities. Special  
facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ... \$1,200,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General  
Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and  
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or  
shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on  
application.

T. C. DOWNING,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1915.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.  
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

## BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED  
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL  
CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ... " 15,000,000  
Reserve Funds ... " 4,880,000

HEAD OFFICE:  
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:  
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO.  
FORMOSA—KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW,  
KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHIN-  
SHIKU, TAIOW, TAIWAN, TANKOW,  
TAMSHUI.

CHINA—AMOI, CANTON, FOOCOW, HAN-  
KOW, KIUANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW,  
SHIKU, TAIOW, TAIWAN, TANKOW,  
TAMSHUI.

OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE,  
SOMERSET.

LONDON BANKERS:  
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and  
South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank

The Bank has Correspondents in the Com-  
mercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-  
China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia  
America, and elsewhere.

N. YANAGITA,  
Manager.  
HONGKONG BRANCH,  
8, Des Vœux Road,  
Hongkong, 15th December, 1916.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF  
INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., (London)

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000  
Subscribed ... " 1,125,000  
Paid-up ... " 562,500  
Reserve Funds ... " 550,000

BANKERS:  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:  
Bombay, Galle, Karachi, Penang,  
Calcutta, Hongkong, Kota Bharu, Rangoon,  
Colombo, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai,  
Dahli, Kandy, Madras, Singapore,  
Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange  
business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at  
2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on  
Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained  
on application.

C. CHAMPIN,  
Acting Manager.  
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is con-  
ducted by the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the  
Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent.  
per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option  
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG  
AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED  
DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914.